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FALSE REPORTS IN PRESS DENOUNCED BY SENATOR LODGE

In Speech in Senate He Brands as Untrue Statement That He Had Indorsed Peace Points Communicated to President

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Following the introduction in the Senate this week of his resolution calling upon the Secretary of State of the United States to furnish to the Senate information as to whether or not the report is true that members of the United States peace delegation favor the sinking of German naval craft turned over under the terms of the armistice, Senator Lodge of Massachusetts, on Friday, in a short speech in the Senate, denounced the false reports sent from this country to Paris, and from Paris to the United States, concerning matters affecting the deliberations of the Peace Conference.

The Senator, in the course of his remarks denied a report published in newspapers of the United States to the effect that he had indorsed 21 separate specific points of peace which, according to the report, had been laid before President Wilson. Senator Lodge said that the 21 points referred to had been taken from a petition which he recently presented to the Senate, but which were not indorsed or sponsored as his personal views. The petition, he said, had been adopted by 46 patriotic organizations in the United States, and was presented by him in the usual course.

Senator Lodge spoke on Friday in advance of a prepared address which he expects to deliver on Saturday, in which he proposes to answer at length statements made in the dispatch referred to, one of which is to the effect that the impression has been carried to President Wilson that the 21 points mentioned had been presented to the Senate by the Massachusetts Senator in the course of a speech. Senator Lodge said he understood a New York newspaper had cabled abroad the report that the 21 points had been put forth with his indorsement. This, he said, was a pure misrepresentation. "It illustrates the inaccuracy," he said, "of the reports we receive from Paris and that Paris receives from us. No responsible press association has a right to misrepresent facts in this great debate that is now going on." He said he hoped the misrepresentation would be corrected in Paris.

Senator Lodge, in his speech, advocated a postponement of the formation of a League of Nations until after the conclusion of the Peace Conference. He said the matter should be considered separate and apart from peace negotiations.

Propaganda Inquiry

Further Testimony by Mr. Becker Before Senate Committee

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Alfred L. Becker, Deputy Attorney-General of New York, finished, on Friday, the testimony which he has been giving before the Senate Judiciary Committee investigating the brewers' activities and pro-German work in general in the United States. While some of it was new, it was for the most part confirmatory of activities of propagandists already made public. Senator Reed, who has several times in the last two days shown a disposition to question statements made by Mr. Becker, subjected him to a severe course of inquiry at the close of his testimony. He especially sought to bring out the fact that Mr. Becker had been using material which he obtained in the form of depositions for the French Government regarding Humbert, Bolo Pasha and others in this country for his own political advantage. Mr. Becker admitted that he had made public certain affidavits, while he had cautioned certain witnesses to maintain secrecy, but claimed that his transactions were entirely legal.

A large part of Mr. Becker's testimony concerned German bankers and business men, some of whom were useful to the fatherland and others of whom proved "gravely disappointing." This was particularly the case with Kuhn, Loeb & Co., of New York City, who had been depended upon to finance the German scheme, but at the best seemed to have been only "painfully neutral" in 1915, and not disposed to take risks on behalf of Germany.

Mr. Becker revealed the financial status of the Citizens Committee for Food Shipments, the so-called Milk for Babies Committee of which Prof. Edmund von Mach was president and Miss Elizabeth Rosenberg, who has changed her name to Ross, was secretary. This committee has $33,763 deposited in the German-American Bank but only two shipments of milk were made costing not more than $500, including postage.

Letters from George Sylvester Vierick to his parents in Germany were read, one of them referring to the decision of the high court that beer was not a luxury but a necessity. The text of this opinion was circulated as beer propaganda all through

(Continued on page four, column one)

GRAY'S INN BENCHERS ENTERTAIN J. W. DAVIS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Friday)—Mr. J. W. Davis, the newly-appointed American Ambassador, was entertained at luncheon today by the treasurer and benchers of Gray's Inn at their hall. Sir Frederick Smith, Attorney-General, treasurer of Gray's Inn, presided, and those present included the Lord Chancellor, Lords Halsbury, Reading, Haldane, Mersey, Cave and Buckmaster, the Master of the Rolls, Mr. Justice Eve, and Sir John Simon.

The proceedings were private, the Ambassador being understood to have intimated that he proposes to reserve his first speech in London for an American gathering.

DUTCH STATESMAN DEFENDS HIS ACTION

Foreign Minister Answers Belgian Assertion Connecting Limburg Affair With Delay in Release of Interned Belgians

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

THE HAGUE, Holland (Thursday)—In the second Chamber of the States-General on Wednesday, Mr. van Karnebeek, the Foreign Minister, made a statement in support of his contention that the connection made by the Belgian Government between his letter to the Belgian Minister at The Hague regarding the interned Belgians and the passage granted the German troops through Limburg, is the result of a misunderstanding. The letter in question, which explained that the Belgians could not be liberated for the reasons that Professor Iseull had given, but said that the Dutch Government had taken steps to obtain the German Government's permission for their liberation, was drawn up, he said, on Nov. 8 or 9, in reply to the Belgian Minister's note of Oct. 4, while the Dutch Government had already taken the steps indicated with regard to Berlin on Oct. 25.

The letter was not dispatched, however, until Nov. 12, the day following the signing of the armistice, which rendered the liberation of the interned men possible, and following which Mr. Van Karnebeek said he immediately notified the Belgian Minister that the position was not changed.

As for the letter of Nov. 12, it had no great importance, the Minister contended, and only served to notify the Belgian Minister of the negotiations conducted with Berlin, and to contradict the charge that the interned Belgians had not been treated humanely.

Replying later to a Social Democrat, who contended that the government's action in permitting the German troops' passage through Limburg should have been more formal, Mr. Van Karnebeek maintained that Holland's action was correct, and said that had she taken up the formal standpoint, it would not have been possible to begin the demobilization. There was no reason, and no time to communicate with the Associated Powers, he added.

Mr. Van Doorn, the Liberal deputy, having observed that he was not entirely satisfied with the Minister's explanation concerning the letter to the Belgian Minister, and having asked why he did not cancel the letter as soon as he learned of the conclusion of the armistice, Mr. Van Karnebeek interrupted with the remark: "We do not yet know the conditions of the armistice, which has only been communicated to us through the ministers of the Associated Powers."

The Minister also referred during the debate to the menace of the annexation of Limburg, which, he remarked, had no connection with the passage granted the German troops, but had been mooted long before that incident. He expressed the conviction that the annexation campaign was no part of the policy of the Belgian Government or of the Associated Powers, and remarked that it would be possible for the Peace Conference to settle certain points with Holland on a friendly basis.

"Holland," he observed, "desires to live in peace and friendship with all, but it would be well not to put her sense of honor to too severe a test." The Dutch could not submit to injustice, but he had ground for confidence in the future, particularly as at the economic conferences in London the Dutch were not treated like a conquered people and had nothing to complain of regarding the agreement arrived at, the publication of which is being withheld at present at the British Government's request, as the negotiations regarding agricultural and financial matters are still in progress.

TEXTILE STRIKE SETTLED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

MANCHESTER, England (Friday)—An agreement for the settlement of the strike of Lancashire cotton operatives was signed on Thursday by the employers and trade union officials, and the men will return to the mills immediately. The spinners have thus secured an advance of 50 per cent on standard wages, which means about 30 per cent on current wages. The weavers, meanwhile, have been granted a 50-per-cent advance on list rates.

OFFICIAL REPLY TO CATALONIAN PLEA

Spanish Cabinet Says Cortes Can Deal With Question—Premier to Visit President Wilson—Pro-Ally Policy Probable

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

MADRID, Spain (Friday)—The government has now sent an official reply to the formal demands made by Regionalists and presented to the preceding ministry.

It intimates its willingness to give the most favorable consideration to the problem, and indicates the Cortes is the only authority that can properly deal with such questions, and that a commission is being appointed to study the question and report upon it.

The Republican leaders in Madrid and Barcelona have held a meeting and decided to accept the responsibility for the solution of the problem of autonomy which is desired not only by Catalonia but by other regions, declaring that in a federal republic, autonomy could not be specially demanded by Catalonia, since ample provincial liberty could be accorded to all regions.

There are indications of further labor troubles of a most serious character. At Zaragone and Legida a general strike has been declared, and it is announced that a strike of engine drivers on all railway systems is about to begin. There is a danger of such a strike spreading to other railway employees.

A remarkable circumstance is that Señor Romeo, editor of an important newspaper, the Correspondencia de Espana, who, in the recent debates in the Cortes, was one of the bitterest critics of government by the Monarchist parties, who is a strong advocate of reform of the constitution, and who for his bold statements incurred the censure of the ministers, has been nominated Civil Governor of Madrid.

Señor Ventosa, former cabinet minister and prominent Catalan regionalist, has left for Paris. It has been stated that he has gone to appeal to President Wilson to bring the Catalonian question before the Peace Conference, but this is denied.

On the other hand, the Premier, Count De Romanones has also gone to Paris, President Wilson having intimated that he would like to discuss certain matters of importance with him.

The Spanish Government had invited the President to visit Spain, but this was found to be impossible. Count de Romanones wishes, while in Paris, to discuss also with the French Government and the British and Italian statesmen in the capital, those international questions in which Spain considers she has a capital interest.

Foremost among these questions is that of Morocco, which the new government is taking vigorously in hand. There are now many evidences that a vigorous pro-Entente policy on the part of Spain is at work.

SHIPPING PROSPECTS IN UNITED KINGDOM

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Friday)—Referring to a memorandum on the merchant shipping of the world issued by Lloyds register and the British Admiralty, Sir James Wilson, chairman of the Central Agricultural Committee for Scotland, declares that within a few months the supply of shipping for commerce will be over the demand, as compared with the pre-war relationship, and freights will fall to a level not much more than double the rates which were current before the war.

He points out that already there has been a rapid fall in freight. He believes that while the present tonnage of the world's merchant steamers is considerably less than in July, 1914, it is larger than it was on an average of five years before the war and will increase so rapidly that in a year hence, it will be much larger than ever in the world's history.

Sir James says the resources of most of the European countries have been greatly reduced and it will take some time to reorganize their industrial life so that the demand for the importing of food and raw material into Europe is likely to be for some time less than the pre-war demand.

For the same reason the quantity of manufactured goods exported from Europe is likely for some time to be less than it was before the war, so that altogether it seems probable that, a few months hence, the supply of shipping for purposes of trade will be greater than the demand for the shipping as compared with the pre-war relation of supply and demand.

ANTI-ALCOHOLIC LEAGUE MEETING

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Thursday)—The National Anti-Alcoholic League held its annual meeting at the Sorbonne under the presidency of M. Lapie, Director of Primary Education. Professor Debove spoke of the dangers of the excessive use of alcohol in France and Madame Verone insisted upon the urgency of legislative reforms. M. Riemain, secretary of the League, described the work accomplished both in civilian and military centers, stating that the work was sufficiently efficacious to have roused the partisans.

JAPAN'S ENVOYS AT HONOLULU

Baron Makino, Member of the Peace Delegation, Talks on the Aims of the Mission

Special radio message to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Honolulu, Hawaii

HONOLULU, Hawaii—Baron Makino, of the Japanese peace party of about 40 members, including General Nara and Vice-Admiral Takeshita, which arrived here on Thursday en route to San Francisco, said it would be improper to comment on Japan's attitude at the peace table. "We can say, however, that Japan is today no less in accord with her allies and friends in America, Great Britain, France, Belgium and Italy than she has been from the day Japan entered the war on their side. We are on the way from East to West to assist our friends to conclude a just, honorable peace. No published statements on Japan's attitude at the peace table have been authorized nor come within reasonable measure of being correct. All the world must await the assembly of the conference and its judgments before ascribing this or that ulterior or selfish motive to nations engaged at that conference."

One section of the peace delegation, including Marquis Saionji, is going by way of the Indian Ocean, and all will meet in Paris.

STRONG INDICTMENT OF PAES MINISTRY

Former Portuguese President Makes Strange Allegations Regarding Criminal Actions Charged to Former Government

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Friday)—The former Portuguese President, Dr. Alfonso Costa, has granted Le Matin an interview, in which he gives his view of the conditions which, according to him, are responsible for the Lisbon assassination.

Dr. Costa was one of the men most prominent in the establishment of the Portuguese Republic in 1910, and at the time of the Dr. Sidonio Paes' coup d'état, he was imprisoned without pretext.

Dr. Costa referred to a number of prominent republicans who have been exiled since Senhor Paes' coup d'état, notably, Senhor Machado, Senhor Braga, and Senhor de Mattos, to whose efforts was due the organization of the Portuguese Army in Flanders.

Besides numbers of exiles, there had been, went on Dr. Costa, 5000 Portuguese citizens secretly imprisoned, and who had never been tried. The treatment meted out to them was that reserved to common criminals and worse, for they had been scourged in order to obtain from them so-called revelations.

Among those who had suffered this treatment was the former Premier, Senhor Jose da Castro, father of the Governor of Mozambique, on whose head a price had been laid. To the gravity of these accusations Senhor Costa added that of the secret execution of political prisoners while in prison, or during their transference to other places of incarceration.

Senhor de Rebeira Brava had thus disappeared, and his son, on demanding an inquest, was immediately arrested.

Among the prominent men still in Portuguese prisons, were the former presidents of both chambers, some former ministers, and a number of senators and deputies. There were also many officers imprisoned, who have taken part in the fighting on the French front, and so many sailors had been deported to Africa that the Portuguese Navy felt the lack of men.

Senhor Jose de Almeida, at the head of the first coalition, had been obliged to remain in hiding.

Senhor Costa, at the close of the interview, declared that what he had said of the sufferings of the Portuguese was only a tithe of what they had had to endure, and such being the case, the events which had occurred recently were not to be wondered at.

BELGIUM PASSES BILL FOR RAISING TROOPS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

BRUSSELS, Belgium (Friday)—Mr. Delacroix, the Belgian Premier, announced in the Chamber of Deputies that the war had brought the national debt up to 5,000,000,000 francs. Mr. Delacroix added that the Allies had been asked to continue their advances to enable Belgium to meet the national defense expenses.

A bill providing for a levy of 350,000 men was unanimously passed by the Chamber, the number not to exceed 100,000 on a peace footing.

GERMAN SHIPS COMMANDEERED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Friday)—Le Matin states that Admiral Amet, French High Commissioner in Constantinople, has commandeered the German ships in Turkish harbors for the purpose of removing a number of Germans and Austrians who have caused trouble in Turkey. They will be taken to France and interned until peace is concluded.

SCHOOL TEACHING IN ENGLISH URGED

Enactment of a Law to This End Is Recommended by Nebraska Americanization Committee—Religious Instruction Issue

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

LINCOLN, Nebraska—The enactment of a law providing that all instruction in the elementary schools of Nebraska, both private and public, shall be given in the English language only, is the recommendation made by the Americanization committee appointed some months ago by the Governor of this State. The committee is made up of influential men of various nationalities, the Germans being represented by two men, one the present Mayor of Lincoln, J. E. Miller. It held hearings and made private investigations in an effort to understand conditions and get the sentiment of representative citizens.

The committee takes the ground that no private school that uses a foreign language as a means of instruction in the secular branches can be tolerated, but it believes that where parents are unable to speak or understand English they should be allowed to keep in touch with the religious instruction of their children by having the private school add, as an option, a language course that will enable the children to receive religious teaching in that language.

The committee recommends that pastors and church members settle among themselves whether religious services should be held in English or in the language which they best understand. It says that each person should be permitted to worship God and hear His word in any language necessary to his or her understanding, but proposes that pastors should arrange for some services in English and conduct all services with due regard for the sensibilities of their neighbors.

With regard to the use of foreign languages on streets and other public places, the committee found that harsh methods had been resorted to in some communities to compel the use of English exclusively, and that in some cases parents were forbidden to say good-by to their boys, headed for war camps, in the only language in which they could express their emotions. The committee recommends that foreign languages be permitted when these are necessary for purposes of communication, but that all who can speak English should be required to use it in public places.

PAYMENT DEMANDED FOR LOSS OF WAGES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

WINNIPEG, Manitoba—Representatives of the Trades and Labor Council appeared before the Board of Control at the City Hall and demanded compensation for the loss of wages sustained during the period of 6½ weeks that local theaters were closed due to the ban imposed by the health authorities. The Theatrical Trades Federation which made the claim for compensation includes three trade unions: the musicians, the motion-picture operators and the theatrical stage hands. T. J. Murray, solicitor for the Trades and Labor Council, cited cases of actual hardship where men had had to borrow to buy bread and meat and to pay rent.

"We are not asking charity, we are demanding that we be reimbursed for the loss we sustained by the action of the health officer of this city," declared the spokesman of the delegation. The city solicitor stated that the city had not the power to make any compensation, and remarked that if the City Council were to start it would not be possible to draw the line anywhere. Every business man would have a claim for compensation.

CHARGES AGAINST ANTWERP DEPUTIES

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

BRUSSELS, Belgium (Friday)—A statement was read on Wednesday in the Chamber of Deputies announcing that proceedings are to be instituted against the Antwerp deputies Messrs. Augusteyns and Hendreck. The charge is one of acting in the interests of the enemy and of endangering the safety of Belgium.

At a meeting of the council of the general Labor Party, Camille Huysmans, Secretary of the International Socialist Bureau, has made a speech in which he declared his attitude to the Stockholm conference. There were many loud and vehement interruptions.

M. Vandervelde asked Mr. Huysmans to admit that he had been in the wrong on the subject, but Mr. Huysmans refused to add anything to what he had said.

MASK-WEARING RULE REJECTED

San Francisco Supervisors Vote down Demand of City's Board of Health for Reenactment of Ordinance by Nine to Seven

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, California—The demand of the San Francisco Board of Health that the board of supervisors reenact an ordinance compelling all persons to wear gauze masks, as an alleged preventive of influenza, was finally rejected on Thursday by the board of supervisors by a vote of nine to seven.

Dr. William C. Hassler, health officer of the city, stated after the meeting that he would not put quarantine and other drastic measures into effect, as he had announced that he would do if the board of supervisors did not accede to the demands of the board of health.

Dr. John H. Graves, president of the county medical society, spoke in favor of reenacting the mask ordinance, but on cross-examination by supervisor John D. Pynes, admitted that not more than 10 per cent of the physicians wore masks except while in attendance upon professional duties.

A telegram was read from Dr. Rupert Blue, United States Surgeon-General, stating that in his opinion better results could be obtained by voluntary rather than compulsory mask wearing.

BAN AGAINST HEARST PAPERS IS REMOVED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

RENO, Nevada—A formal order making permanent the temporary injunction issued against the State Council of Defense preventing that body from taking further steps toward enforcing the resolution declaring newsdealers in Nevada who handled the Hearst publications disloyal has been entered by Judge E. S. Farrington of the United States District Court. The judge expressed his opinion when granting the temporary restraining order.

Evidence was introduced by Mr. Hearst's attorney to show that the circulation of the Hearst publications in Nevada had fallen off considerably as a result of the State Council's action. The attorney-general has announced that no appeal will be taken from the court's order.

BRITISH AIR FLIGHT TO DELHI

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Friday)—Another stage in the England-to-India aeroplane flight was accomplished on Thursday by the arrival at Rome of the Handley-Page machine after a flight from Pisa.

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PRESIDENT WILSON ASSURED OF GREAT BRITISH WELCOME

Preliminary Peace Talks in London This Month of Greatest Importance — Good Will Toward America Is Evident

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LONDON, England (Friday)—As explained in a cable of yesterday from this office, President Wilson, according to present arrangements, will arrive in London on Dec. 27, that is, immediately after Christmas. The arrangements for his entertainment have not yet been perfected, owing to want of time. It is understood, however, that the King, instead of spending Christmas at Sandringham, will meet the President in London, where the latter will stay at Buckingham Palace. This will enable the preliminary conversations with respect to the peace treaty to be held during the present year, so as to clear the way for the actual Peace Conference in January.

These preliminary conversations will decide the general line of the conference and, in that way, may be as important or more important than the conference itself. The conference, when it is held, will work out the details of the propositions laid down in the preliminary conversations, so that the importance of these preliminary conversations is obvious. It is then that there will be discussed, for the first time, such questions as the German colonies, freedom of the seas, League of Nations, and, roughly, the new boundaries of all the territories affected by the war.

Later on, all these questions will be taken up in detail and worked out, but an understanding will already have been come to on the main issues by the great allied powers and Mr. Wilson.

The importance of the London meeting will therefore be understood. But President Wilson's visit is being looked forward to in England with interest quite apart from this. It is no secret that he has attained great popularity in this country, and great hopes are being attached to this visit. The Labor Party proposed to present to him an address expressing their adherence to the general lines of his international policy, and, if other parties will not take such a step, there are none of them who are not peculiarly interested in binding together the relations of the two nations. Nowhere are the efforts which are perpetually being made to cause an estrangement between the two great branches of the English-speaking race more fully understood than in England, and there is a strong determination that these efforts shall be made to fail.

No doubt individual cases might easily be cited on both sides of the Atlantic, which have given cause for irritation, but in the dealings of millions of people with one another, it would be curious if there were not some people who unintentionally cause mischief.

This is of course leaving out of sight the obvious propaganda of societies organized for the express purpose of making mischief. Most people know what these societies are, how they work, and their motives for working, and their efforts are discounted in advance. It is the unconscious or purely selfish mischief-maker, who is liable to give more trouble, and it is to him that particular attention is being directed at the present moment in the United Kingdom.

The warmth of President Wilson's welcome will assure him and the United States of the true feelings of the United Kingdom toward him, and it is hoped that his visit will be the beginning of an alliance not less strong because, after the Anglo-Saxon method, it will not have been reduced to writing.

King of Italy's Visit

President Poincaré Honors King Victor Emmanuel

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Friday)—The dinner followed by a reception given in honor of the King of Italy by President Poincaré was attended by the presidents of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies, members of the Diplomatic Corps, Marshal Joffre and other high officials. At the banquet, President Poincaré, in a speech, referred to the visit the King of Italy had paid in the midst of the war to the French armies in Alsace, at Verdun, and in ruined Rheims.

"Victory was still in balance then, but now," said the President, "we see Trentino, freed for the first time from foreign domination, receiving Your Majesty as the liberator impatiently awaited. Italy sees flocking to her fireside those of her sons who, up to the present, had found no place by her fireside, who will now, with them, realize that national unity which has been the work from the beginning of the House of Savoy."

King Victor Emmanuel, replying, declared that from the unity which had existed between France and Italy during the days of trial, both countries had derived the strength necessary for resistance. Turning to the future, he

spoke of the era of peaceful cooperation, based on mutual respect and trusty and loyal friendship.

"France and Italy," he said, "have the great and common mission of civilization to accomplish. No individual interest should be suffered to impede it. In the just harmonizing of interests would be found the continuation of the bond of friendship consecrated by brotherhood in arms."

The King of Italy had arrived at the Bois de Boulogne Station in the afternoon, accompanied by the Prince of Piedmont and the Cabinet ministers, Signor Orlando and Baron Sonnino. President Poincaré, M. Clemenceau and M. Pichon, Foreign Affairs Minister, welcomed the royal visitors, and to the salute of 101 guns, the procession, headed by cuirassiers, made its way through Paris to the acclamations of the crowds.

King Visits President Wilson

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Friday)—The King of Italy visited President Wilson on Thursday evening, returning afterward to the Quai d'Orsay.

PARIS, France (Friday)—President Wilson spent most of today conferring with Italian statesmen. Early in the day he conferred for some time with Signor Orlando and the Foreign Minister, Baron Sonnino of Italy.

The program for the day included a reception at the Hôtel Murat of the ambassadors and ministers accredited to France. The ceremony was scheduled to begin at 5 p. m.

While the diplomatic corps was being received, a committee from the French Senate waited formally to welcome the President to France. Because of this engagement a previously arranged luncheon with Stephen Pinchon, the Foreign Minister, was canceled.

SIR DOUGLAS HAIG AT HIS HOME TOWN

British Commander Accorded Warm Reception by Employees of Airplane Factory After Lunch at Buckingham Palace

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Friday) — At Lady Haig's request, there was nothing in the nature of an official reception at Kingston yesterday, when Sir Douglas Haig reached his home there after the luncheon at Buckingham Palace.

The enthusiasm of the workers at the neighboring aviation works was not to be denied, however, and, having decided they could not let the occasion pass without some form of welcome, they proceeded in the evening to organize a torchlight procession, which marched up Kingston Hill, carrying banners inscribed, "Welcome to our hero," and which was joined by thousands of people. The procession halted outside the commander-in-chief's house, and the latter at length responded to the tremendous cheering and came out into the road dressed in mufti and accompanied by his wife.

When at length the cheering had subsided, Sir Douglas made a speech, the brevity of which he excused by remarking that he had not been talking during the last four years, and he was sure they would not expect a speech from him that night.

Continuing, he again expressed his recognition that, in honoring him, they were honoring "our brave fellows who have been fighting," and after thanking those who had been working to give them aeroplanes, and assuring them that they had done even more than their bit to win the war, he said: "I have been welcomed all day. I started from Dover, and I never knew there were so many people in Dover. At every cross-road on the journey up, there were women and children to cheer me and the reception I got in London made my heart full, and now I have this here tonight.

"I can only say I wish you all a very merry Christmas."

No sooner had he finished than the cheering broke out again and continued as Sir Douglas and Lady Haig returned to their home, after waiting while the crowd sang "For He's a Jolly Good Fellow," and the press photographer took a flashlight photograph.

Sir Douglas Haig's Escort

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Thursday) — Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, when returning to England, sailed on the Belgian hospital ship, Jan Breydel, instead of His Majesty's Ship Termagant, as previously arranged, and was escorted by destroyers and a squadron of aeroplanes. The guard of honor at Dover consisted of seamen from the monitors Terror and Ehebus, and of men of the royal light infantry.

MANY BOOKS DISTRIBUTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana — The New Orleans division of the American Library Association has distributed about 20,000 books to the men in the cantonments, on board training ships and at naval stations, according to the reaprt of Benjamin Gill of the New Orleans Public Library, who is also chairman of the local division of the war camp community service.

LOUISIANA HIGHWAY PLANS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana—Duncan Buie, Louisiana state highway engineer, has submitted to the United States Bureau of Roads plans for links in the highways up and down and across the State, totalling 150 miles of permanent roads of the latest type of construction, and binding together some 450 miles of other improved highways within the State. Eight parishes are affected by this plan, and each of these parishes has on hand its share of the funds necessary for the construction of the roads, and will begin work on its particular link as soon as federal permission is given and federal aid arranged.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from photograph from Underwood & Underwood

King Victor Emmanuel

Italian sovereign, who was the guest of the President of the French Republic in the Elysée Palace.

STERN MESSAGE TO CITY OF WIESBADEN

Inhabitants Much Impressed as French General Gives Instructions to Be Observed During Period of Occupation

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Thursday) — The aspect of Wiesbaden as the French troops entered the famous resort under the command of General Lecomte was much more that of a conquered city than that of the other German towns in the occupied districts. Though the inhabitants gathered in the streets to watch the march past of the French troops, there was a general air of consternation; many women wept and men turned away. In the upper room of the town hall, decorated with portraits of the Kaiser and the Empress, General Lecomte addressed the town officials and notables after the leading townsmen had placed at the disposal of the French authorities the public services of the town and expressed a wish that the provisioning might be facilitated.

In a painful silence, General Lecomte said:

"In the name of victorious France, I take from today command of the Mayence bridgehead and control of the administration of the territory which it comprises. I note your expressions of loyalty and deference. They will form the basis to our relations. I will now inform you of my intentions with regard to the working of the new regiment in that part of the Province of Hesse-Nassau occupied by the French troops, and in the town of Wiesbaden.

"The iniquitous war, which Germany has imposed on us and the barbarous fashion in which she has conducted it, would give us the right to exercise just reprisals, and these reprisals you dreaded. You need not fear such an attitude on our part, which would not be worthy of our character, our race, our traditions. We have come here firmly resolved to respect persons and property, but none the less decided to maintain the most absolute order, for the guaranteeing of which I have both the will and the means.

"But to succeed in this task I rely more especially on your cooperation. Short of any other consideration, the interest of the town and province commands loyal support of my efforts.

"Provided that order is maintained, that security of my troops is everywhere, and at all times assured, that you show for my officers that deference and respect which is due to representatives of the power and light of France, I guarantee that, under the protection of our arms, the population will be free to go about its daily occupations, and that the life of the city, so troubled by the war, will soon be able to assume its normal aspect. I rely on you entirely, gentlemen, to attain this end."

The General's speech was then given in German by an interpreter and, saluting the silent functionaries, General Lecomte left the building.

RECORD PRICE FOR BERRIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

HOUSTON, Texas—The first strawberries of the season were received in Houston, Dec. 13. They were grown at Deepwater and sold for 75 cents a pint, or $18 a crate, a record price for berries here.

DRASTIC CHECK ON PACKERS OPPOSED

Chairman of Federal Trade Commission Says Before United States House Committee He Does Not Favor Such Plans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The attitude of the United States House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, which is holding hearings on the meat packing business, is not favorable to the proposed legislation embodied in the bill introduced by Thetus W. Sims, member of the House of Representatives from Tennessee, for the regulation of the meat packing industry, judging from the tenor of the questions put to William B. Colver, chairman of the Federal Trade Commission on Friday morning.

Mr. Colver continued his address of Thursday outlining the methods employed by the packers, with the alleged discrimination against rivals and the reaching out for all kinds of related and unrelated business, the tendency of which he asserted was to build up a monopoly under which the five leading companies in the country would soon control all foodstuffs.

He stated, however, that he was not in favor of drastic measures on the part of the government if it could be avoided. His idea was that only such remedies should be applied in the public interest as should cut off, or limit, unnecessary extensions of business, leaving the meat packing alone to grow as big as it might. He thought that there could be useful legislation which would provide a series of steps which, having been provided for by law, might be brought into effect when needed and for as long a time as they were needed.

Mr. Colver expressed his belief that two things were fundamental to the present packing conditions: one, the means of transportation and marketing, and, the other the bringing into a community of interests, or into a few hands, things not necessary to the packing business and not in the interest of the public.

Operation of cars, said Mr. Colver, is a government function. The federal licensing specified in the bill will determine what, if any, relations the packers may have to other business. The bill further provides for the licensing of property or instruments, transportation, stock yards, storage, etc., but not of slaughter houses. There was plenty of room, he thought, for initiative and development in the packing business without going into other things.

Mr. Colver's theory was that if the government imposed the lighter restrictions, such as licensing, first, it would probably be unnecessary to go further and to impose the drastic conditions which he admitted meant government ownership. This government ownership was the point which brought out some of the strongest opposition on the part of certain members of the committee.

Hearings were adjourned until Jan. 2, partly because of the holiday season and partly that the members of the committee might have more time to study the bill and to digest the report on the meat-packing industry which is expected to be made public on Saturday.

GERMAN INTERVIEWS PUBLISHED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Friday)—The Admiralty issues per wireless press extracts, transmitted through a wireless station, from interviews which William Borsodi, publisher of the Americanische Korrespondenz, had with leaders of finance and industry in Germany and which he communicated to the New York Times.

PRO-BOLSHEVIKI IN FRANCE ANSWERED

Paris Journal's Reply to British and French Papers Which Declare Stories of Soviet Brutality Are Fabricated and Untrue

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Thursday)—The campaign against allied intervention in Russia carried on by The Manchester Guardian has found echoes in the French press.

M. Jean Longuet, leader of the new majoritaires of the Socialist Party, has published an article in L'Humanité entitled, "The Scandal of Intervention in Russia."

He says: "This enterprise, begun in an underhand manner, carried on hypocritically, becomes a monstrous scandal to which it is our party's duty to put an end. In spite of all falsifications, the truth about what is taking place in Russia is beginning to be known. It appears that the allied expedition against the Russian people is solely, to quote The Manchester Guardian, 'war against that particular form of Socialist theory which is Bolshevism.'"

M. Longuet goes on to deplore that in France there has been no Phillips Prices, no Arthur Ransoms to make their voices heard in favor of "the Socialist ideal." "Yet there have been," he says, "a host of sincere witnesses in favor of the Soviet republic, but everything has been done to stifle their evidence.

"At the same time," continues M. Longuet, "a venomous campaign of 'atrocities' against the Russian revolutionaries is being continued, in order to dig an impassable gulf between the proletariats of the two sides of the Rhine."

Le Temps, writing of "the Bolshevist Idyll," remarks that, since M. Jean Longuet has quoted The Manchester Guardian and its correspondent in Russia, Mr. Phillips Price, it may not be void of interest to readers of Le Temps to read a message signed by Mr. Price, and which was sent by wireless from Moscow on Nov. 21 last. The message was addressed to the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Berlin, and asked permission, in view of the authorization soon to be granted to British and American journalists to visit the German capital, that, as correspondent of The Manchester Guardian in Russia, he might also visit Berlin with the object of depicting the conditions of Germany after the revolution.

Mr. Price went on to say, according to Le Temps, that The Manchester Guardian had, since the beginning of the war, recommended a conciliatory policy with German democracy for the creation of a League of Nations.

In reply to his message, Mr. Price received a reply that no objection would be raised to his coming to Germany, and Le Temps remarks that such a correspondence does not confer infallible authority on the testimony of Mr. Phillips Price.

Le Temps goes on to ask whether, if the French journalists' testimony regarding the reign of terror in Russia is not to be credited, surely that of the 229 Socialist deputies of the Russian Constituent Assembly cannot likewise be brushed aside, and "from their written testimony of the conditions in Russia all eminent Socialists, including Zimmerwaldini, are declared outlaws and have to hide or else they find themselves in the dungeons of Bolshevism, which are infinitely worse than those of Tzarism."

Letts Appeal for Aid

Oppression by Bolsheviki Reported, Abetted by Germany

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The Letts, who have been between the oppression of the Germans and the menace of the Bolsheviki, have appealed to the United States, through the United States Legation at Stockholm, Sweden, for allied assistance, the local representatives of the Lettish Government presenting the request, the State Department announces.

During the German occupation, the Germans refused to allow the Letts to organize their own army, or even their own police or militia, and the Germans, in retiring, now are carrying on the movement in such a way that small bands of Bolshevist troops advance immediately behind them along the road. The Lettish people, having no arms and ammunition, in the short time after German retirement, find it difficult to organize a defense, so that the Bolsheviki, meeting no opposition, strengthen their positions in various centers without resistance.

The Bolsheviki, in their advance, are taking hostages, pillaging the country, and levying contributions on the wealthier people, and are performing the terroristic acts for which they are so well known. They have now reached a point about 60 miles east of Riga, and, unless checked, they will soon be able to overrun Finland and Courland.

The Lettish representatives contend that the Germans purposely hand over this territory to the Bolsheviki with a view to having the people of those territories, unless allied assistance is given to drive out the Bolsheviki, apply to the Germans for help, with resulting German hold on that region.

The Lettish representatives state that they did not anticipate this situation, as the Germans, according to the terms of the armistice, were to leave their troops in these territories until the Allies requested them to withdraw them, and the Germans, they say, are not observing this clause of the armistice.

Bolshevist Excesses Reported

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Thursday) — Le Matin states that Bolshevist excesses have broken out in Odessa, shots being fired and prisoners freed. Detachments of Bluejackets, with the aid of Russian troops, who have remained loyal to the Entente, are helping to keep order, adds the paper.

Aland Islands Question

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

STOCKHOLM, Sweden (Thursday)—The Swedish Foreign Ministry announces that the population of the Aland Islands having made representations to the associated powers with a view to securing a settlement of the archipelago's future status in conformity with the inhabitants' express desire, the Swedish Government has expressed to the Finnish Government, through the Swedish Minister at Helsingfors, its desire to see the Aland Islands' population summoned to decide the question by vote, which shall be supported by satisfactory guarantees and shall be binding for Sweden and Finland.

Bolsheviki in Esthonia

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

STOCKHOLM, Sweden (Friday)—An Esthonian official communiqué states that the Germans have surrendered Walk to the Bolsheviki, evacuating the town, while at Reval the Bolshevist elements tried to overthrow the provisional government. Troops dispersed the mob which assembled, however, and order has been completely restored.

NORWEGIAN SHIP RECEIPTS DECREASE

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Marion Letcher, Consul-General at Christiania, Norway, in a report to the Department of Commerce, says the report of the Norwegian-American Line for the first six months of 1918 shows that the traffic between the United States and Norway was reduced to a minimum, owing to the delay in the completion of the Norwegian-American trade agreement. The gross freight receipts for the first six months were 7,400,000 crowns ($1,983,200), as compared with 27,000,000 crowns ($7,236,000) for the corresponding period of 1917. During the first six months of 1917, 7637 passengers were carried. This number was reduced to 3063 during the same period of 1918.

PAN-HELLENISM IN ASIA MINOR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SALONIKA, Greece (Dec. 8 Delayed) — Information from Smyrna states that the Greek press there, notably the Amalthia and the Sarros, Hestia, and Telegraphic, the first mentioned being one of the oldest oriental newspapers, demand the immediate union of Smyrna and coastal Asia Minor with Greece, due to the basic origin of the nations. For over 30 centuries Ionia has never ceased to be Greek. Turkish authorities are trying to prevent, by terror, these demonstrations of the population and the Greek newspapers, without avail. Turkish organizations and agents of "Comité Union Progrés," which continue to exist despite assurances to the contrary, are repeatedly telling the unredeemed Greeks: "Very well, as soon as the English fleet departs, Smyrna will be raided, you will be massacred; then let the Allies come to your assistance."

REPORT ON I. W. W. CASE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian Bureau

SYDNEY, N. S. W. (Wednesday)—Mr. Justice St. Royal, commissioner to inquire into charges against the police in connection with the trial and conviction of 12 members of the Industrial Workers of the World in December, 1916, has reported that nothing has been brought before him raising any suspicion that misconduct had taken place. He added that no fresh facts had been elicited raising any doubt of the guilt of the men.

DISORDER PREVAILS IN BERLIN CONGRESS

Dissensions Within the Ministry Revealed in Attacks by Independent Socialist Members Upon the Chancellor

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday)—Accounts of further proceedings of the Imperial Congress of German Soviets convey the impression that considerable confusion prevails, and as a result of the violent incursions of the soldiers' and workmen's delegations, the congress has had to decide on referring all such delegations to a committee in future.

The outstanding feature of Tuesday's proceedings was an attack made upon Herr Ebert by Herr Barth, in which Herr Ledebour also joined. These men, who represent the Independent Socialists in the government, charged Herr Ebert and his associates with endangering the safety of the German eastern army by their refusal to have official dealings with the Moscow Government, and also criticized their persistence in arousing national indignation against the Poles at such a juncture as the present.

Herr Barth also made a series of attacks on the Supreme Army Command. Herr Landsberg supported Herr Ebert in defending the government's policy, and particularly criticized the budget the Soviet executive had presented on the ground that it enlightened nobody.

The government, he said, had unanimously refused payment demanded in certain circumstances, and indeed it appeared from the treasurer's report that, so far, the executive has not drawn at all upon the German state funds, but has existed on money from an unknown source, consisting of 450,000 Swiss francs, and 30,000 marks of Polish money.

The sympathies of the congress generally appeared to be with Herr Ebert, and he, together with Dr. Hugo Preuss, was eventually proposed for election as president of the German Republic.

At the same time, however, the congress decided to appoint the Central Council of the Soviets to exercise parliamentary supervision over both the German and Prussian governments, and endowed it with authority to appoint or depose members of the former and, until the final regulation of the state affairs, of the latter also.

It was further resolved that in order to control the conduct of business in the imperial ministries, the Council of People's Commissaries should appoint two assessors, drawn in each case from the two Social Democratic parties, in each Ministry, while the Central Council of Soviets was given a voice in the appointment of these assessors and in that of the expert ministers also.

Other resolutions passed were in favor of the abolition of all orders and badges of honor and nobility, and of authorizing the soldiers to appoint their leaders. Former officers, who were trusted by their men, might be reappointed, it was stated, and officers and officials concerned with the demobilization might continue their functions on condition that they undertook not to work against the revolution.

Reactionary Movement Noted

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday)—The Handelsblad's Berlin correspondent reports that the movement among German officers against the present régime is spreading, and a further reception to returning troops in Berlin on Thursday bore a strong reactionary impress. Civilians were excluded from the Pariser Platz, where the chief burgomaster of Berlin and General Scheuch addressed the soldiers in speeches in which neither of them referred at all to the Republic, but both recalled "the grand times of war."

Guards Support Government

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday)—A dispatch from Berlin states that delegates elected by reserve regiments of the Prussian Guard have issued a declaration that the guard troops continue solidly behind the Ebert-Haas Government, and were not concerned in the deputation of soldiers to the Soviet congress on Tuesday, which demanded supreme power for the Soldiers Council.

COOPERATIVE SUGAR WORKS PROPOSED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—H. D. Baker, consul at Trinidad, British West Indies, says, in a report to the Department of Commerce, that a committee recently appointed to consider the question of establishment of one or more cooperative sugar factories in Trinidad has reported that if the sugar industry is to be extended, it will be necessary to erect cooperative central factories, and sufficiently financed so as to enable them to withstand a series of years of low prices as well as to continue to make such improvements in machinery and equipment as may become needful from time to time. It is recommended that the local government, together with planters having estates adjacent to the proposed site of a factory, provide funds up to about $50,000 for the erection of a central factory so soon as available capital can be spared.

BUFFALO FOR LOUISIANA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana — The state department of conservation has purchased six buffalo (American bison) from the Corbin herd, at Newport, New Hampshire, and will release them early in January on the state forest preserve at Urania, Louisiana. The conservation department now has a herd of wapiti on this preserve and is making efforts to restock the state lands, where they can be fenced, or set apart for that purpose, with species of wild life which have disappeared in years gone by, thus preserving them from extinction.

BRITISH HONDURAS GOVERNOR

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SUVA, Fiji—Information has been received by the Governor of Fiji that the Colonial Secretary, Mr. Eyre Hutson, C. M. G., has been appointed Governor of British Honduras. In 1901 Mr. Hutson was appointed Colonial Secretary and Registrar-General for Bermuda, and in July, 1908, was appointed Colonial Secretary for Fiji.

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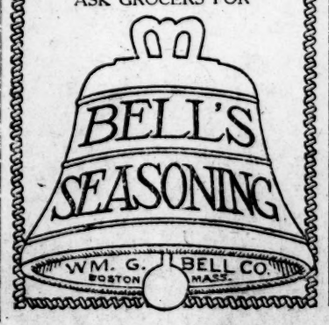

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DIFFICULTIES OF LEAVING GERMANY

Two Americans Are Placed in "Political Quarantine," and, in Spite of Passports, Frontier Closed to American Civilians

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ZURICH, Switzerland—Mr. and Mrs. Francis Schaetele, Philadelphians, who recently arrived in Zurich, were the first Americans to come out of Germany through Switzerland in many months preceding the armistice. Although the German Government had solemnly promised to allow American civilians to leave without making any difficulties, hundreds were detained there despite all their efforts to leave. The experiences of the Schaeteles, as they related them to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, are extremely interesting.

"We had been trying to leave Germany ever since 1916," said Mr. Schaetele, "having lived in Stuttgart for some years. Last February we were summoned to Berlin and the German officials there said it would require about three months to get the papers in order for our departure. We went back to Stuttgart and could learn nothing further until Aug. 4, when we were suddenly told we must go into 'political quarantine' at Marbach on the Neckar, the birthplace of Schiller. It was interesting to see in the Schiller house there a great number of wreaths and flags from Schiller clubs and societies in all parts of the world, and amongst them several from America. The Stars and Stripes had been left up and could be plainly seen through the windows from the street. Probably this is the only place where the American flag is flying in Germany.

"Marbach was a curious place to have chosen for our political quarantine, during which we were supposed to be shut off from all sources of news and information. For it happens to be quite near the chief Württemberg garrison town of Ludwigsburg, and our hotel was full of German officers who asked to be introduced to us, little thinking we were Americans. They seemed quite content that the war should go on forever.

"On Sept. 9 came a telephone message from Stuttgart that we must leave Germany the next day, by way of Lindau on Lake Constance. With difficulty we got permission to go back to Stuttgart to get our trunks and were forced to make it a 'continuous' journey. At Lindau we were running about from bureau to bureau until at last we found ourselves at the passport control office on the landing stage. We could see the Swiss steamer and the crowds going on board. Our passports and other papers were taken from us and we were left until the very last in the room. Then a high German officer came and told us we couldn't go, but must return to Stuttgart. There was nothing wrong with our papers, he said, only 'the frontier was closed for Americans.'

"All our protests and entreaties were in vain; back to Stuttgart we had to go. There the Württemberg officials were very polite; they said they knew nothing of the frontier being closed against Americans, that was all done from Berlin. We went the next day to the Spanish consul, Herr Zinke, who was looking after the interests of the Americans. A native of Austria, Herr Zinke has been exceedingly kind and helpful to Americans. Nothing is too much trouble to him at any time, and the whole American colony in Stuttgart owes very much to him. He took up our case with the Spanish Embassy in Berlin and after some five weeks we received a special permit to come out of Germany. We got exactly the same papers as before and again came to Lindau.

"What we suffered from the German officials there, before getting on the steamer, I can hardly tell you. I was taken into a room where the floor had just been washed and was still very wet. I underwent a most trying personal search. A soldier thrust a dirty finger into my mouth to see if I had anything concealed under my tongue. My wife's experiences were similar. But at last we were free and allowed to go on board the steamer.

"We were only permitted to bring out one thousand marks apiece. All the rest of our money we have had to leave behind in the Stuttgart banks. Further, we had to deposit 20,000 marks with the authorities for 'future' war taxes, before we could get leave to go away. We were not allowed to bring out a single article of jewelry. I had even to leave my watch with friends; not a collar stud nor cuff-button of any value could we bring. I had to buy some bone buttons.

"Stuttgart, a city of 350,000 inhabitants, was in a terrible state. There was no milk to be had except for infants. The poor were suffering terribly. The bread could not be worse. When freshly baked the taste was not so bad, but, left for two days it became so bitter that you could not eat it. For the most part, it was made from the meal of horse-chestnuts, though the authorities denied it. Living in a hotel cost us between 40 and 50 marks a day each, for food alone. This is what we had for dinner: Soup, which was little better than water; fish—we knew it was fish from the 'smell'; mutton, which would not have been bad if properly cooked; a very small quantity of vegetables, and sometimes pie. This last was made from the dough of the bread, and the apples were just laid on it and baked.

"Our hotel was opposite the station and we could see the people going and coming from the country at almost all hours of the day and night in their search for food. They wandered round amongst the peasants, getting here a couple of eggs, and there half a pound of flour, always as a great favor and at most extravagant prices. As for clothing it was almost impossible to get anything. The paper garments which were very dear proved a complete failure. They did not wear any time. A suit of clothes cost a thousand marks, and so did an ordinary coat and skirt. All stocks of material were pretty well used up.

"We left a good many Americans in Stuttgart. My wife heard the baker say one day that no Americans ought to be taken prisoners, they should all be killed. Everybody was heartily sick of the war and ready for peace at any price. In Zurich," concluded Mr. Schaetele, "we seemed to be in fairy-land. We hadn't seen such good things to eat for many months. You tell us Zurich is expensive—well! you should go to Stuttgart."

LETTERS

Communications under the above heading are welcomed but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented.

(No. 515)

From War to Peace

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

Allow me to submit some considerations that may be useful in the transition from war to peace. Skillful management is quite as essential, or indeed even more essential, in emerging from war as in entering upon it. Given this, I believe we are on the threshold of a great future in industry. But there are problems to be solved in the industrial field and large armies to maneuver into a safe position. We have to transfer men from their posts in the fighting forces to their industrial posts, and to do this, if we do not employ those who have spent their lives at the head of the great organizations of capital and labor, controlling the staple industries of the country, we shall repeat, if not intensify, the errors that were made at the outbreak of war. In these industrial maneuvers I hope our leaders of industry will be the general officers commanding. As in the operations of war, the most successful officers are those who have been nursed in the school of strategy and tactics, so in the operations of industry the men most qualified to lead are those who are not only endowed with an aptitude for business, but are also highly skilled in the art of organization. The men who lead the organizations of capital and labor should closely cooperate with the demobilization authorities so that our fighting men who have served us so magnificently may step out of the zone of war into a land which shall show distinguishable marks of purification, of a freer, happier life, a democracy less self-centered and more self-sacrificing and with a greater bond of sympathy connecting all classes in the state. If the men who have won our battles can detect this result of the nation having been flung into the crucible of war, they will realize that their services have saved civilization, and that a grateful nation is concerned about their future welfare. But we must help them also to realize that the delicate mechanism of the world's commerce must, under our modern system of industrialism, take some time to settle down after the violent struggle of the last four years, and what we now have to consider is how to emerge successfully from the fearful dislocation that has resulted from the war.

It must be realized that all foodstuffs, raw materials in stock or in process, indeed stock of all kinds, have been produced under abnormal conditions, and changes in the values must of necessity be gradual if we are not to be involved in serious financial disturbance.

The United States of America and the British Empire practically control the cotton crop of the world; wool also is largely under the same control, and in negotiating for a lasting peace, this immense power will, I hope, be wisely but not vindictively used. Those raw materials which contribute so largely to the production of clothing for the inhabitants of the globe, have been raised, owing to the vicissitudes of war, to almost unprecedented prices, and I hope that the Allies will act together in controlling these commodities and distributing them equitably. Further, it is, in the interest of all, just as important to prevent a too rapid depreciation in the prices of these raw materials as it is to prevent a further undue inflation. Statistics which are available show that the cost of living has increased enormously, and in order to deal fairly with the workpeople, wages have been increased to an extent which in pre-war times would never have been thought of. Experience has shown that it would have been wiser to have dealt with all advances of wages as war bonuses, increased at intervals as the cost of living rose, on the understanding that these bonuses should be reduced gradually as the cost of living fell.

I may say I am strongly in favor of permanently raising the standard of living of the working classes, and I believe this can be done by an agreement between all the nations, and in this way alone. I always like to point to what has been done, and much has already been accomplished by international cooperation which in times past would have been considered utopian.

I give it as my firm conviction, from a large experience of both national and international trade, that if the nations of the world would only fully realize their interdependence, and organized capital and labor were to work together in developing the undeveloped resources of the world which, in my opinion, would give ample employment to all, the appalling waste caused by this disastrous world-wide war may be made up in a much shorter time than is generally believed.

(Signed) CHARLES W. MACARA.

Manchester, England, Nov. 18, 1918.

STORY OF A BLOCK WORKER

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Among the many occupations, paid and unpaid, commercial and patriotic, washed up on the sands of our present world outlook, the task of the "block worker" had seemed to one woman the least attractive; so when she found that the signing of a card, acknowledging her interest in prohibition, had betrayed her into the responsibility of committing the square in which she lived to the drys, she looked around for a way of escape. There was none. In due course of time arrived the large white posters carrying the tall blue "D.R.Y" with stickers for affixing to the windows; also arrived explanatory cards describing and urging the use of the pink ballot; also arrived a typewritten letter for possible soldiers and sailors and a sheet for their names and for their home and camp addresses; last but not least was the list of printed directions for the block worker herself. It all looked formidable enough to excuse her dismay.

For days she twisted and turned, evading the issue. At last, one rainy morning when the most peripatetic housewife was sure to be in, she made a desperate leap, determined to catch the entire flock at once.

The block worker learned many things that morning. The first was that the "neighbors," as they would have been called in olden times and simpler ways, were strangers to her. The shock of this revelation was eased by the consciousness that, on the other hand, no longer is a man's house his castle. "We have changed all that." To knock or ring at a closed door now is the privilege of any decent body who comes to convey or remove anything. To invite in such an one is to offer a courtesy to the government, which has been dispatching its emissaries in such numbers everywhere. There is no prophesying what may happen when war workers cease and agents resume. But for the present, liberty includes liberty of approach in the face of ironclad reserve.

The block worker need not have been surprised when her first prospect, a charming little opera singer, left her paid accompanist with idle fingers straying over the keys, and responded eagerly to query and information. Yes, indeed, she would gladly display the blue and white DRY in the front window of her apartment. Was that all? Was there nothing else she could do? She was heart and soul in the cause of prohibition, although she had no soldier relatives. Her birdlike carol sounded to the visitor moving away more joyous than before.

The next objective was the home of Sonny's mother. The block worker knew Sonny—who does not, within a radius of an eighth of a mile? There is no hiding under a bushel his red cheeks, white hair and blue eyes. He is an American flag in kewpie. He knows everybody, and hailed the advent of the block worker with a shout. On a rainy day within doors, why should not the world to which he could not go come to Sonny? His own enjoyment of the call extended to his mother, who cuddled his baby brother on her lap while she told with pride of her soldier brother-in-law—where, how and what he was. Of course the DRY and its appertaining literature made a quick transit to her outstretched hands.

Then came, bless their devoted hearts, the neat, trim cottage of a Darby and Joan, whose comradeship and comfort had supplied the block worker with a daily "movie." But their very fellowship and the determination of each to satisfy every wish of the other, brought a hesitating doubt; if he should object, would she have the heart to contradict him? All apprehension on this score was dispelled by madam's cheerful "Certain-ly!" and up went the blue and white poster in the window.

On the corner, a surprise awaited the worker. "Where have I seen you before?" she mused, when confronted by the bright face in the doorway. "You don't remember me? I was the block worker who brought you a suffrage card to sign." "Dear me!" and they had a good laugh together.

So the forenoon went merrily on. The unknown, to a woman, met the worker more than halfway, accepted the posters, welcomed the cards, although evidently not in need of the information contained therein, and readily answered all necessary questions. By way of climax came the call across the corridor on the grandmother of a soldier boy, and an inspiring talk below stairs, with the knitter of 75 pairs of soldiers' socks.

So the morning ended. There had been no opportunity for argument or plea; in fact there had been nothing in the world to do but walk from one pleasant home to another, chat a little, smile a little, unload and come away. Every home except one, where there was no response, "voted right." A pleasing uniformity in the poster-bedecked windows, triumphantly announced that the block was dry.

DEVELOPMENT OF IRISH WATERWAYS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The select committee appointed to consider what steps are desirable to develop and improve the facilities for internal transport in the United Kingdom has reported upon the opportunities offered by the ports and canals of Ireland. The report includes suggestions for their equipment and development. Emphasis was laid upon the immense potential advantages for the development of inland transport in Ireland, due to the country's being endowed with many magnificent natural harbors, and great natural and artificial waterworks. If these means of communication were improved, fully developed, and worked in unison with the railway system of the country, Ireland ought to occupy a high place in the possession of water transport facilities. With reference to harbors, there is an insufficiency of discharging berths, a lack of efficient and up-to-date equipment for handling cargo, inadequate linking-up with the railways and inland waterways, and an insufficiency of depth to accommodate the large-size vessels now in use. Steps ought to be taken at once to obtain an expert report and estimate for the reconstruction of the Lough Allen Canal, and the deepening of the waterway from Killaloe to Limerick, with enlargement of the locks and the making of a connection of the Limerick Docks. To avoid overlapping and the lack of direct responsibility as regards the control and maintenance of many of the harbors of Ireland, the establishment of a government harbor department to take control of all Irish harbors is recommended.

Evidence was given at several sittings of the desirability of establishing a trans-Atlantic terminal port in Ireland to accelerate the transport of passengers, mails, and express consignments of merchandise between the United Kingdom and North America. It was proposed that, to facilitate the conveyance of mails and passengers between the United Kingdom and North America in steamers conveying cargo consigned to ports elsewhere than in Ireland, arrangements might be made to provide deep-water piers at Queenstown in the south, and at a port in the north of Ireland, from which places improved fast-train services for passengers might be established, and air services for express mails might be found feasible.

Certain evidence was obtained in relation to the possibility of improving the transport connections between Great Britain and Ireland by means of a tunnel or of train ferries but no recommendation was made regarding these matters.

PROGRESS OF THE WHITLEY COUNCILS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England — The Minister of Labor, in a written reply to Sir George Toulmin, who recently asked a question regarding the progress made in the adoption of the Whitley report by various industries, stated that national joint industrial councils had been established and had held one or more full council meetings in such industries as baking, bedsteads, bobbins, building, chemical trade, china clay, furniture, gold, silver, horological and allied trades, hosiery, leather goods, matches, paint and varnish, pottery, rubber, silk, vehicle building, woolen and worsted (Scottish section). In the case of each of these councils the members were showing considerable eagerness to get to grips with the important reconstruction and other problems facing their industries and very satisfactory progress had already been made in many directions. In a number of other industries the Ministry of Labor has given assistance in setting up councils.

The government has approved a scheme dealing with the application of the Whitley report to the industrial establishments of the government, and steps have been taken to place the scheme before the trade unions and departments concerned. A subcommittee of the Inter-Departmental Committee on the application of the Whitley report to government establishments has considered the question of its application to the clerical and administrative classes of the civil service.

SIR EDWARD CARSON ON PEACE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Addressing a recent meeting of the British Empire Producers' Association, Sir Edward Carson said that people must not run away with the idea that they could at once enjoy the fruits of the peace they celebrated. It was not the enthusiasm of parties, but the cold, reasoned judgment of the nation, that would bring the real fruits of victory. The war had created a higher standard of life among the working classes. They must let the men coming back know from the earliest moment the gratitude of the nation by giving them a share in the nation's wealth. Anything and everything must be done to put the country in a self-supporting condition, and party controversies must disappear in favor of a national policy.

SMOKING ON CARS PROHIBITED

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts — Discontinuance of smoking at all times on the cars of the Boston Elevated Railway System has been ordered by the trustees. Smoking has heretofore been permitted between the hours of 1 and 6 a. m. on night cars on inclosed platforms only.

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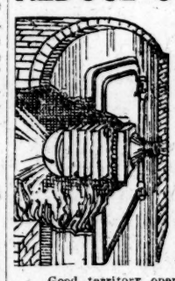

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SINGLE TAX AND THE "GREAT ADVENTURE"

Informal Meeting of California Leaders of Movement Is Seen as Significant in View of Recent Defeat of Amendment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, California — An informal conference of California single tax leaders was held in this city recently for the purpose of determining what, if any, action should be taken toward forming a single tax organization in the State and taking up again the work of the single tax movement.

While no definite action was taken the meeting is regarded as important for the reason that it was the first attempt on the part of the single taxers to get together and formulate a course of action since the recent election when the so-called single tax amendment to the constitution, which was put forward by a group working under the name of the Great Adventure, was defeated by 118,000 to 360,000.

The Great Adventure movement also had a so-called single tax measure on the ballot in 1916, when it received 260,000 votes, but in neither of these campaigns have those who are known as the single tax leaders of the State, with one or two exceptions, supported the movement. Some of the reasons given by the single taxers for not supporting the Great Adventure movement have been the assertion that their proposed amendments were so badly drawn that they would have thrown the whole financial system of the State into chaos and have thus thoroughly discredited the movement for years to come, and the statement that they regarded individuals in the Great Adventure movement as too strongly I. W. W. or Bolshevist. As one single taxer expressed it: "I took offense at having single taxers classed with anarchists, Bolsheviki, Socialists and other extreme radicals, as was done in fact or in effect in the organ of the Great Adventure movement, and I could not work under such leadership."

With the election over, however, and the Great Adventure thoroughly defeated, said speakers at the conference, it is now incumbent upon single taxers to get together, form some kind of an organization, and carry the single tax movement forward.

Two lines of possible organization and activity were favored by the speakers. Some favored the formation of straight single tax organizations, these to serve as aids to local and statewide activity. This idea was that these organizations should be composed of single taxers only, but that these bodies should cooperate freely with other movements whose purposes involved some measure of tax reform, and looked in the same general direction as that of the single tax.

Other views expressed were to the effect that the people of the State will never accept full single tax at one step, and that the best mode of procedure would be to effect a loose form of organization at different points throughout the State, wherein all who are working along tax reform lines might cooperate. Those who felt that this would be the best method of procedure pointed to the fact that the home rule in taxation movement, which placed a measure on the ballot in 1912, giving communities the right to exempt improvements from taxation if they wished to do so, received a vote of 170,000, and again in 1916 receiving a vote of 270,000, was steadily gaining headway in educating the public in the necessity of tax reform, and in the single tax idea generally, but that since the great adventure's so-called straight single tax plan has been before the people, in 1916 and 1918, public interest in the home rule idea has been steadily declining or changing to decided hostility to the movement.

It was asserted by those who favored this method of working that had not the home rule movement been made ineffective by the financing of the Great Adventure movement by the National Single Tax Association, which was not familiar with the conditions in California, the home rule amendment would now be in effect and single tax itself would be in operation in San Francisco and other communities.

PEACE REJOICINGS OF BRITISH IN PARIS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—When the glad tidings of the signing of the armistice was announced at the British Army and Navy League Club in Paris, men from Canada, Australia, South Africa, and other parts of the Empire rose up, says The Times, seized anything they could lay their hands on, and flung it aloft as the cheering resounded through the building. The proverbial British cold exterior was discarded, and there was seen for once the natural warm heart of the race.

It was decided that the British troops there assembled should form a procession, headed by the Horse Guards band, which was billeted in the club. Some asked permission to take, most took without it, the flags of the Empire which had adorned the premises since the opening, and with these they sallied into the street and formed into parade order.

The people in the place must have numbered 80,000 to 100,000. A special ovation was given to the British flag and people by a small number of Belgians in the square, and there were continual cries of "Bravo, les Anglais!" "C'est vous qui nous avez libérés!" "Après quatre ans nous sommes libres!" "Vive l'Angleterre!" "Vive La Grande Bretagne!" "Vive l'Empire Britannique!" They marched off to the "Marseillaise." Before they had started up the Grands Boulevards, the column numbered more than 100,000 exhilarated marchers of both sexes and all nationalities. The manifestation of joy wended its way with difficulty along the Boulevard Bonnes Nouvelles—could the street have borne a better name?—through the Boulevards Montmartre and Italiens, to the Place de l'Opéra. Everywhere it met with friendly resistance from the humanity massed and covering every available spot of mother earth from the Place de la République to the Place de l'Opéra. In every direction were columns of Parisians, Italians, Portuguese, Belgians—in fine, members of every allied country—all singing something.

The British party did not move quickly; in fact that was impossible. They persisted, however, with true British good feeling and pertinacity, and eventually—after turning off the boulevards at the opera to go by the Rue de la Paix—they arrived before the British Embassy, where the cortège drew up, and Miss Decima Moore of the British Army and Navy League Club was given the post of command on the top of a friendly vehicle, whence she conducted the proceedings. To the air of "It's a Long, Long Trail," Lord Derby made his appearance at the entrance, when the Blues' band changed the tune to the National Anthem. The whole crowd of many, many thousands stood impressively at attention while "God Save the King" was sung with intense heartiness.

STATE PURCHASE CALLED UNSOUND

Mr. Asquith Firmly Opposed on Various Grounds to State Purchasing the Liquor Trade

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—A joint deputation from the United Kingdom Alliance, the National Temperance Federation, and the National British Women's Temperance Association, recently waited upon Mr. Asquith in his room at the House of Commons. In reply to their request for his support of the proposal for prohibition during demobilization and the continuance of the restrictions by statutory enactment, Mr. Asquith said that while he doubted whether a people which had not accepted prohibition during the war would accept it during the period of demobilization, he saw no fundamental objection to making statutory some of the restrictions now in force, but preferred to take time further to consider details of method.

Referring to the questions of local veto and state purchase, he said that in his view there were two, and only two ways of dealing with the liquor problem. The first was that embodied in the Licensing Bill of 1908 and in the Temperance (Scotland) Act, 1913, namely, to empower the people to deal with this traffic according to their views and interests. He still adhered to this position, and was more convinced than ever that if the Licensing Bill of 1908 had become law, the benefits, positive and negative, that would have accrued to the nation during the past 10 years would have been immeasurable.

The alternative was state purchase. As an old Chancellor of the Exchequer, one who had a long experience of financial matters, he had examined the subject from every point of view. It was true that some of the proposals had plausible attractions, but in his view the whole scheme was financially unsound. That, however, was only one, and not the principal, consideration. There were businesses, some of which had been placed under government control during the war, which might rightly, and probably would be, acquired and carried on by the state. But this business was not a business of that character; it was a business the owning and carrying on of which as a business the state should not touch with its finger tips. On every ground—social, economic, moral and intellectual—he was opposed to state purchase, whether by the state as a whole or by smaller communities.

JAPANESE MINISTER TO CHINA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, Japan — It has been officially announced that Mr. Obata, Chief of the Political Bureau, Foreign Affairs Department, has been appointed Minister to China, and Mr. Hanihara, Chief of Commerce Bureau, has succeeded him. Baron Hayashi, Minister to China, has resigned.

WISE WOMAN

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FALSE REPORTS IN PRESS DENOUNCED BY SENATOR LODGE

(Continued from page one)

this country. In another letter, he said, "the changes in your alcohol article are being taken up here by my friends, the brewers, in order to work in more to their purpose.'"

Germans Used "Dummies"

How They Financed Their Propaganda in the United States

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Alfred L. Becker, Deputy State Attorney-General of New York, testified in regard to financing of German propaganda when the Senate committee on Friday resumed its inquiry. He said the German Government was "gravely disappointed" in its hopes of financing the scheme through Kuhn, Loeb & Co. of New York. The bank imposed such difficult conditions that they had to go elsewhere.

In discussing the Kuhn-Loeb incident, Mr. Becker gave the committee an account of an affidavit made by Count James Minotto, an Italian subject and a son-in-law of Louis Swift, a Chicago packer, whose internment was ordered by President Wilson. In that affidavit, Count Minotto told of a conference he had with Otto H. Kahn, of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., after his return from Europe in 1915, in which an investment in the Anglo-French loan by Kuhn, Loeb & Co. was discussed. Mr. Kahn was quoted as saying that, while his firm, Kuhn, Loeb & Co., had not invested in the loan, he and Mortimer Schiff did not deny having personally invested in it.

Senator Wolcott of Delaware objected to this testimony on the ground of irrelevancy. Mr. Becker said the purpose was to show that while Mr. Kahn was telling the French Government that they had subscribed to the Anglo-French loan, they were also telling the German Government that they had not subscribed.

In this connection Senator Reed of Minnesota asked whether the loyalty of Paul M. Warburg was being questioned, and Mr. Becker said very emphatically that there was no such question involved.

A portion of an affidavit made a year ago by a person whose name was not disclosed was admitted to the record. The affidavit deals with a conversation between the unidentified person, Count von Bernstorff and W. F. McCombs, formerly Democratic National Committee chairman, alleged to have taken place in a camp in the Adirondacks in the winter of 1914 and to have dealt with Bernstorff's efforts to obtain a newspaper to take Germany's side of the war.

"I have my eye on Hearst, and I expect he will be the man," Count von Bernstorff remarked, according to the affidavit.

The affiant also said that in his various talks with Count von Bernstorff the question of shipment of munitions came up. In one of these conversations, he said, a man named Archibald White was present, and he believed that White once said that it would be easy to stop the shipment of munitions by buying the plants at Bridgeport and Bethlehem and after buying them to shut them down. He said he understood that later Count von Bernstorff took that question up with the German Government and the German Government wired back that it wanted the German banks in the United States to do it.

Turning again to German financial transactions in this country Mr. Becker explained that the system of Dr. H. F. Albert for maintaining secrecy in checking out sums from his various bank accounts ultimately proved to be the means of disclosing the entire operations. Instead of drawing checks directly, he wrote to banks in which he held accounts asking them to draw cashier's checks. The letters were kept on file by the banks and eventually turned over to investigators.

Mr. Becker said German Red Cross funds collected in this country and turned over to Bernstorff were temporarily used for German war purposes, although eventually the German Red Cross got equivalent credit in Germany.

The relations between the Guaranty Trust Company of New York and Hugo Schmidt, German commercial agent of the Deutsche Bank of Berlin, were described by the witness. The trust company, he said, obtained large quantities of London exchange in its own name ostensibly for neutral interests, although used by the German Government and commercial interests in the United States and South America. He declared that John H. McClement and the Standard Mercantile Agency of New York were used as "dummies" in this process. He read a letter from Count Minotto to Schmidt urging caution in concealing the German origin of bills of exchange sent from South America to New York for collection. Spanish "dummies" were used in South American countries to indorse these bills. By this process, the witness testified, more than $23,000,000 in London exchange was obtained by German interests before the United States entered the war. He said a few other banks maintained similar practices, but the Guaranty Trust Company was the principal agency.

AERIAL NAVIGATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ontario—A delegation from the Canadian division of the Aerial League of the British Empire waited upon the government recently for the purpose of impressing upon it the importance of the commercial uses of aerial navigation. The Hon. H. W. Rowell, president of the Privy Council, stated that the government was in complete sympathy with their views, adding that the Reconstruction and Development Committee of the Cabinet already had the matter under advisement.

ENLISTMENT COSTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ontario—A statement has been issued which shows the cost of compulsory enlistment under the Military Service Act to have been some $4,000,000, which works out at $32 per man drafted into the army. It is estimated that some 25,000 men were guilty of offenses under the act and as already stated it is the intention of the government to prosecute defaulters. The punishment, it is proposed, may take the form of disfranchisement for a number of years.

FLOUR TO BE PLENTIFUL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

TORONTO, Ontario—Seventy large flour-milling plants in various parts of the Dominion were represented at a meeting held in this city for the purpose of reviewing the work done under the Food Control Board and to discuss plans for the immediate future. The millers announced that there would be no shortage of flour this year.

MAINE FARMS FOR SOLDIERS

PORTLAND, Maine—The committee of citizens representing Maine agricultural, industrial and educational interests which has left the State for Washington to confer with the Secretary of the Interior on Maine's opportunities for returning soldiers will urge that, as far as possible, the men be settled upon abandoned farms rather than upon reclaimed wild land.

MEDAL FOR GENERAL PERSHING

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—A distinguished service medal was awarded to General Pershing, says a general army order, published on Friday, "as a token of the gratitude of the American people to the commander of our armies in the field for his distinguished services and in appreciation of the success which our armies have achieved under his leadership."

EHRET BREWERY HOLDING RESTORED

Alien Property Custodian, on Showing of Citizenship, Relinquishes Control of Property Seized Under Federal Act

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, New York—The alien property custodian has returned the vast brewery holdings and other properties belonging to George Ehret, who was in Germany at the outbreak of the war and did not return until a few months ago. The property, valued at $40,000,000, consisting partly of stock in breweries in Greater New York, was seized by the government under the Trading With the Enemy Act, the owner, although a citizen of the United States, having been at the outbreak of the war, and long thereafter, actually in Germany. Now that Mr. Ehret has returned and established his citizenship, his application for the return of his property has been granted, with the announcement that its taking over should in no way be taken as a reflection on his patriotism and loyalty.

Real estate and personal property valued at $40,000,000, owned by George Ehret, was reported to the alien property custodian last May by George Ehret Jr., son of the Brooklyn brewer. This property, which was seized by the government, was reported following advices from the United States Department of State to the effect that Mr. Ehret senior, had been residing in Berlin since the declaration of war. It consisted of real estate valued at $24,000,000 and personal property valued at $16,000,000.

In July it became known that Mr. Ehret was returning to the United States from Germany to institute proceedings for the recovery of the property taken by the government. It was stated that the property was seized on the ground of German residence, the status of citizenship not being the determining factor in the proceedings.

Immediately on his return to the United States, Mr. Ehret issued a statement in which he declared that he was a "loyal American citizen, which was printed in newspapers all over the United States.

Subseqently, in September, A. Mitchell Palmer, the alien property custodian, charged that certain brewers had purchased a Washington newspaper—later discovered to be The Washington Times—for anti-prohibition propaganda purposes. The Senate Judiciary Committee instituted an investigation into the charge that "12 or 15 German brewers" had purchased the paper. During this investigation of brewery activity and German propaganda, which is still in progress, Mr. Palmer made public documents revealing that the brewers had raised a fund of $407,500 to aid Arthur Brisbane, former editor of certain Hearst papers, in the purchase of The Washington Times. In a list of contributors to this fund the name of George Ehret appears as having contributed the sum of $50,000.

SCHOOL VACCINATION ORDINANCES IN TEXAS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

AUSTIN, Texas—Cities and towns in Texas have the authority to enact ordinances providing for vaccination in schools and can enforce these ordinances to the extent of excluding from the public schools those pupils who do not comply, according to an opinion by the State Supreme Court. However, no penalty can attach to the parent or guardian of the pupil, and the only action is the exclusion of the said pupil from attendance on the public school.

The opinion of the court was rendered in a case styled City of New Braunfels et al. vs. Fritz Walschmidt et al. from Comal County. This was an injunction suit in which Mr. Walschmidt attacked an ordinance passed by the City Council of New Braunfels providing for compulsory vaccination in the public schools. The ordinance also provided a fine for any person who insisted on sending children to school without vaccination.

"The effect of our conclusion," said the opinion of the court, "is not to impose compulsory vaccination on the minor defendants nor to subject the parent to prosecution if he withdraws them from school because of his opposition to compulsory vaccination. It is simply to deny these minors the privilege of the school until they comply with the ordinance passed for their own protection and for the protection of their families, along with all others residing in the community."

TELEPHONE RATES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ontario—In the course of a judgment in the matter of the proposed increase of rates of the Bell Telephone Company, the hearing of which has recently occupied the attention of the Canadian Railway Commission, an interim judgment has been rendered. Sir Henry Drayton, chairman of the commission, states that any increase in the rates for the company's service would only be temporary." Should it be found necessary," he said, "to increase the company's rates, they should be increased subject to the board's further order and to the further provision in the meantime that such data be collected and valuations made as will enable a proper telephone rate to be determined when conditions are ascertained to be constant." He added that in his opinion the burden of showing what the proper rate was would rest upon the company, and said municipalities were entitled to the fullest information concerning the business of the company.

CANADIANS IN RUSSIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ontario—A cable from the overseas military authorities to the Director of Public Information states that the Canadian contingent employed in Northern Russia consists of three parties. The first and third parties are engaged in training and leading the local forces raised in Archangel and Murmansk and in administrative duties. The second party forms part of the allied expeditionary force operating from Archangel and including, in addition to British and Canadian contingents, American, French and Russian troops, whose object is to protect the Russian people from the Bolsheviki and to maintain the status of the Allies.

DOMINION CONGRESS OF JEWS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

TORONTO, Ontario—At a mass meeting of Jews held in this city the formation of a Dominion Congress of Jews to consider the future of the race was urged. Prominent members of the Toronto Jewish Congress Committee pointed out that with the victory of the Allies the Jews must now turn to advantage the act of the British Government, by shaping a common policy in which were consolidated the aspirations and desires of the Jewish people.

NEW CREDIT TO GREAT BRITAIN

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor Leased Wires

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—A new credit of $250,000,000 was established in favor of Great Britain by the treasury on Friday. Great Britain's indebtedness now is $4,195,000,000 and the total loans to all allies $8,464,542,702. The new credit to Great Britain was established under an agreement of the British Government to furnish an equal amount to the American expeditionary forces.

FOREST RESERVE IN MAINE PLANNED

Legislature of State to Consider Proposal for Taking Over Area as Beginning in Recovery of Some of Timberlands

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Maine—In the coming session of the Maine Legislature the question of a state forest reserve will be considered. The State once owned several million acres of timberlands, but their future value was not forseen and the timberlands are gone. The present owners undoubtedly acquired good title to them and they must be bought back if they are to be secured.

In 1917 the Maine Water Power Commission Bill was passed by the House of Representatives only to be defeated in the Senate. It contained a clause which directed the proposed commission "to ascertain what townships or parts of townships of land can be purchased by the State and the cost thereof, with all necessary data for a correct understanding of their value as a forest reserve, or for conserving the water powers of the State, or for reforestation; and (the commission) shall further investigate the question of denuded, burnt over, or barren lands in the State, their extent and value, with a view to their purchase by the State for reforestation."

This bill was presented to the end that Maine might make a beginning in recovering some of the timberlands it once owned. Burnt over land, or heavily cut land, it is believed, could be bought for a very small sum per acre. It is now taxed for almost nothing.

It is argued that next to Maine's water powers, the forests are the State's greatest asset and that an appropriation of $5000 or $10,000, to begin with, would establish the policy and that gradually Maine would acquire large areas which would prove of great future value. The work, it is figured, could well be carried on by the water power commission, the forests being the great reservoirs or sources of the rivers; or, it might be intrusted to the state land agent and forest commissioner.

Of the 15,000,000 acres of timberland in Maine, more than 5,800,000 acres are owned by only 31 different owners. The Coe estate in Bangor, owns, alone, more than 1,000,000 acres, while the Great Northern Paper Company owns in excess of 800,000 acres. These two interests own almost one-tenth of all the land within the borders of the State.

In the region of Mt. Katahdin, there are large areas of forest land which, according to the United States Forestry Survey, are of little value as timberlands. This area could be acquired either by the United States as a natural forest under the Weeks law, or by the State of Maine itself to start a forest reserve in this region.

The United States has developed immense projects in the South and West and probably would do something for Maine if the state would cooperate. It is argued that a forest reserve of 100,000 or 200,000 acres around Mt. Katahdin, in the heart of Maine, would be of great benefit. The flow of the rivers would be protected and the wild game would find a refuge similar to those afforded by the Yellowstone, Yosemite and other national parks.

FOOD PROFITEERS PENALIZED

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor Leased Wires

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Six more food profiteers in Massachusetts and New York have been penalized, it was announced on Friday. The concerns listed in Massachusetts are: Globe Market, Brockton; Lithuanian Cooperative Market, Marlboro; G. W. Reid, North American Creamery Company, Boston, and L. Gay, Chelsea. Each contributed a small sum to the Italian relief fund. Offenders in New York were John Savas and F. Rapp, both of Buffalo. Each was obliged to close his place of business for one day.

NEW YORK DRYS PLAN FOR RATIFICATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, New York—Prohibition forces in this State are urging some legislative procedure which will insure against ratification of the federal prohibition amendment being passed in one branch of the State Legislature and defeated in the other. To this end the Anti-Saloon League proposes a joint caucus of the Republicans in both houses for the purpose of making ratification a party issue. Replying to objections that such a method opposes the bi-cameral legislative plan, William H. Anderson, for the league, says:

"It is self-evident that there can be no such thing as a joint caucus unless a majority of both Houses sign the call. After the majority has so signed, there can be no coercion of either body, and there can be no upsetting of any constitutional safeguard. We are content for the Legislature to ratify some other way, provided ratification actually gets through both Houses sooner than could be done by the joint caucus method. The responsibility for failure, if there should be failure, must rest upon those who defeat the plan that will insure ratification."

PEACE DELEGATION ADVISERS SUMMONED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The expected call for Vance McCormick, chairman of the War Trade Board, and Bernard M. Baruch, chairman of the War Industries Board, to join President Wilson in Paris and act as advisers to the American peace delegation, was received on Friday and announced at the State Department. Both were asked some time ago to hold themselves in readiness for the trip and they are expected to sail shortly.

Mr. McCormick will give advice and information regarding blockade agreements with neutrals, and war restrictions on trade; while Mr. Baruch, as an expert on the raw material market and supply, will advise particularly in connection with reconstruction work.

NEWSPAPER SALE ANNOUNCED

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor Leased Wires

BRIDGEPORT, Connecticut—Announcement of the sale of the Bridgeport Evening Post, the Bridgeport Telegram, and the Bridgeport Sunday Post by Archibald McNeil Jr. and Kenneth McNeil to Edward Flicker, former publisher of The Cincinnati Enquirer, and Russell R. Whiteman, publisher of the New York Commercial, has been made here. The price paid was $1,200,000. The consolidation of the Telegram and Post was made in 1914.

PROGRESS OF DEMOBILIZATION

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Well over 300,000 soldiers have been discharged from the army and returned to civilian status. Secretary Baker said on Friday that the rate of demobilization has now reached 150,000 a week, and that the War Department was pressing its efforts to make the average daily discharges 1000 per camp.

LOCAL BOARDS TO FIX MILK PRICES

Announcement Made by Federal Official at New York Meeting of Milk Producers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, New York—John Mitchell, chairman of the Federal Food Commission, and Arthur Williams, Federal Food Administrator of New York, announced at a meeting of milk producers and distributors supplying New York on Friday that they had received instructions that the United States Food Administration would not attempt to fix milk prices in the future, but will leave such price-fixing to the local authorities in states, counties and cities. Therefore, the Federal Food Board will have nothing to do with the fixing of milk prices for January, but will leave that entirely to the local authorities and the distributors.

District Attorney Swann has already stated that the price of milk should not be raised for the month of January, that it has already reached the breaking point, and that there is no justification for a further increase. Distributors had warned the food board that because of the low flow of milk and the high cost of feed it might be found necessary to raise the price again.

In order to prevent hardship by the high cost of milk, there will be placed on sale at Board of Health stations an emulsified milk prepared by the Department of Markets. This will be made from ordinary skimmed milk which has been dried to a powder. The retail price has been announced as 11 cents a quart.

FREEDOM OF SEAS URGED BY GREECE

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Dr. John N. Metaxa, former Governor of Salonika, who is visiting the United States in the capacity of "a friend of Venizelos, the Prime Minister of Greece," said on Friday that Greece is vitally interested in freedom of the seas, but he said that no one with any perspicacity at all would venture to take seriously any proposal that would wrest control of the high seas from Great Britain's fleet. It would be absurd to expect Britain to think of yielding to such a plan. The United States, with its vast internal resources, would be self-sustaining for many years if its merchant fleet were driven from the seas, but the British Empire, spread over all parts of the world, could not long survive under such a condition, Dr. Metaxa explained.

He was asked to state the Greek view of the proposal to sink the surrendered German fleet. "The proposition is most stupid," he replied. "There is not the slightest doubt that the German fleet can be disposed of harmoniously by the Allies. If it is no longer needed for deeds of war, why not remove the guns and use the great ships for peaceful pursuits? There certainly is need for every possible addition to the world's tonnage."

WOMEN PROTEST FARE RAISE

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The Boston City Federation of Woman's Clubs has started a campaign among the 25,000 club women of the city to prevent the car fares on the Boston Elevated Railway system being indefinitely advanced. A huge petition is to be presented to the Legislature which convenes on Jan. 1.

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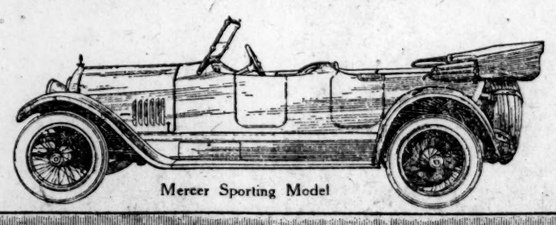

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HOG ISLAND OUTLAY OVER $60,000,000

Report on Inquiry Recommends Board of Arbitration to Determine if This Vast Expenditure Was Reasonably Necessary

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The report of the investigation of the Hog Island shipyards was made public on Friday, but so much has happened since Sept. 12, when the report was written, and so much of the report has been anticipated and made public, that the edge of its interest is dulled. The salient fact which holds the attention of the public now is one not set forth in the report, but contained in the testimony of Charles A. Piez, Director-General of the Shipping Board, before Congress, that the expenditure of $63,000,000 had, up to the present time, brought forth one completed ship.

This is a matter of fact. The report is a history of what preceded it, and traces the development of expenditures from the $21,000,000 originally fixed as the cost of constructing the shipyard to the actual outlay now admitted.

The inquiry, which was begun by the Department of Justice, at the request of the President, was placed in the hands of G. Carroll Todd, assistant to the Attorney-General, and Mark Hyman, a special assistant.

In response to the question submitted by the President, the investigators report that the facts do not justify criminal process; that no fraud or secret profits on the part of the officials of either the agent (the American Interhational Corporation) or the Fleet Corporation has been established; that, while there were some minor frauds on the pay roll, which have been prosecuted, the laborers, timekeepers and pay-roll supervisors were in the main honest.

The main charges against the American International Corporation are that, although it was paid a substantial fee for furnishing the "know-how," it misjudged the conditions so that more freight was ordered at the beginning than could be taken care of; this resulted in congestion necessitating an embargo on shipments so that when an effort was made to construct storage yards, materials were inextricably confused. It is charged that the whole system of checking and recording the receipt and distribution of materials broke down; that having failed to take advantage of the good weather, efforts were made to jam the work through in unfavorable weather, resulting in a demoralizing of labor; that excessive expenditures during the winter were only one phase of the agent's attitude toward government money; that a false standard had been set up at the beginning by paying a large number of Stone & Webster men largely increased salaries; that as a result of the breakdown in accounting methods the American International Corporation was uninformed as to what the plant was going to cost.

Waiving all minor questions of controversy, says the report, the outstanding fact is that the original estimates have been so far exceeded that the probable cost of the yard will be about $61,000,000. A couple millions more have been added to that since the report was written.

"Considerable effort has been made by the agent in the hearings before us to stultify its own estimates by claiming that they were mere guesses that nobody could rely upon," says the report. "But the Fleet Corporation did rely upon them; and there is no contemporaneous evidence justifying the agent's present position.

"We could not examine the array of evidence without coming to the conclusion that prior to Feb. 1 there existed at Hog Island a condition which, superficially at least, would impress anyone as an 'organized riot,' 'tangled mass,' or 'state of chaos.'

"The most significant single fact indicating the point of view at Hog Island was that bills for materials, largely lumber, were prepaid (and properly prepaid) to the extent of over $10,000,000, but no effort was made by the agent until our investigation to prove whether the prepaid bills were in fact followed by the actual receipt of the material paid for.

"Another fact of strong significance is that while the contract provided in express terms that the agent should keep a detailed plant cost account and contained very careful provisions defining cost, yet the agent at an early date took the position that since the government paid for everything that went into Hog Island it was unnecessary to comply with this provision. It was certainly possible to supervise the undertaking from the point of cost without detriment to speed, as was found in savings effected after Francis T. Bowles took charge.

"The agent has taken the position that since this was not a commercial job in which speed was of essence; therefore, in the absence of positive misconduct or criminality, a question of cost was of minor importance.

"In our judgment, the shipyard being in the main completed, a board of arbitration consisting of three disinterested naval architects, to be selected, one by the Fleet Corporation, one by the agent and one by the two, should be established and the question could be definitely submitted to them as to whether under the proper interpretation of the contract the expenditures for the plant construction at Hog Island were reasonably necessary. In making their determination they must have in mind not only the proper interpretation of the contract, but also the fact that the burden of proof is upon the agent to satisfy the tribunal as to the reasonable necessity for the expenditures. If the tribunal reports that the expenditures were reasonably necessary, then we would recommend closing the proceedings except as to matters which are now or may hereafter be in issue between the agent and the Fleet Corporation; if, on the contrary they find that the expenditures were in excess of reasonable necessity they should state their judgment as to the extent of the excess and payment thereof should be demanded of the agent."

Comment on Findings

Corporation Counsel Says Figures Given Are Inaccurate

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—P. O. Knight, general counsel of the American International Shipbuilding Corporation, issued a statement on Friday commenting on the Department of Justice report.

"In an enterprise of this magnitude," he said, "the fact that no graft, profiteering or financial misconduct is revealed is highly gratifying. While the report brought out no expenditure whatever that was wasteful or extravagant, yet the intimation is that there were wastefulness and extravagance in doing the job. The report seems to base the suggestion on, first, that the cost so largely exceeded the estimates, and, secondly, on a comparison of the cost with those of merchant and submarine boat yards. The fact is that these figures are inaccurate. It will be found that the cost per way at Hog Island is actually not in excess of those at other yards.

"As to the estimates, they were, of course, much too small. We had no precedents to guide us in such an undertaking. We were given no time in which to prepare plans on which we could make a reasonably accurate estimate, and we so notified the Shipping Board. Furthermore, costs increased enormously, and whether costs are excessive is a matter of opinion. In this respect, our officials, who are experts, differ from the conclusion stated in the Attorney-General's report.

"In point of fact, there was no real extravagance in the Hog Island construction when we consider the urgent haste with which the whole job had to be done."

ACTION AGAINST CIDER DEALERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. ALBANS, Vermont—W. R. McFeeters, state's attorney of Franklin County, is preparing to prosecute proprietors of variety and drug stores of this city, Swanton, Fairfax and other towns in Franklin County for selling cider which contains more than 1 per cent alcohol. Samples taken at various places showed that from 2 to 6 per cent alcohol was contained in the cider.

PLAN TO ESTABLISH LIBERATED ARMENIA

General Torcom Appeals to Allies for Help Against Turks—Would Raise Army in Europe and America as Basis for State

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Thursday)—General Torcom, who has come to England from Armenia at the head of an Armenian military mission, has explained to The Christian Science Monitor representative the object of his visit.

The general, who has reached this country after six months' journey with his companions through Bolshevist Russia, and who said he recognizes that divine protection alone has brought him, and the important papers he was carrying, safely through the many perils of that experience, has come to bear witness before the associated peoples to the situation in his martyred country, and to devote all his efforts to the scheme he and his associates have evolved for its salvation.

Of his right to speak for his people, his record alone is a convincing witness, for it is one continuous story of combat with the Turk wherever the forces of freedom were found taking their stand against him.

Thus for six years prior to 1913, General Torcom fought against the Turks in Thrace and Macedonia, while from 1913-1917 he fought the Austro-Germans, and then, for the past year, has fought on the Armenian front. It was he, moreover, who finally proclaimed on Jan. 31, 1918, at Erzerum, the independence of a united Armenia composed of Great Armenia, Little Armenia, and Cilician Armenia. Six months after this national act the Turco-Germans enforced at Tiflis the creating of a small state of Ararat, consisting of but a remnant of the territories of historical Armenia.

General Torcom, in the name of the unity of Armenia, protested vigorously against this move on the part of the governments of Turkey and Germany, for, as stated, it was the historical Armenia whose independence and unity he proclaimed, and whose claim he now intends to press upon the associated peoples and their governments, while at the same time bringing to some of them the full gravity of the situation in Armenia today and demonstrating the necessity of the remedy he proposes.

For the moment, the general is more intent upon securing the application of that remedy than upon any other aspect of his mission, but he, and those associated with him, are unanimous in claiming for Armenia that her case should be dealt with in exactly the same way in all respects as that of any other nation that has fought on the side of right in the present war.

Thus they demand for Armenia separate representation at the peace conference, and her due share of general indemnity to be imposed on the enemy and, as part of a final settlement, they require the recognition of an independent and united state of Armenia. The historic boundaries of that state, they point out, correspond exactly with topographical conditions, for the Armenian lands in the aggregate represent a mountainous district 10,000 feet above sea level and thus constitute what should prove, in the new world that is emerging, an important buffer state, marked out by nature as well as by historic development, to perform that function.

General Torcom particularly insists that all the coasts of United Armenia on the Black Sea, as well as the Mediterranean, should be assigned to her definitely, and without any discussion. The task to be accomplished before that consummation may possibly prove immense, however, and he and his associates are under no delusions as to its difficulties, although he is convinced that Armenia's friends in all the allied countries will support him.

In the first place, they pronounce the situation in Armenian lands beyond either description or imagination, and in the second, the terms of the armistice concluded with Turkey have given them little hope of immediate relief. They complain that, after massacre, deportation, and starvation have done their very worst during the war, the civilized nations of the West have again stood aside as they have done repeatedly during the past century.

Whereas, they point out, the armistice concluded with the respective Central Powers provided for the immediate evacuation of Belgium, Serbia, Tzecho-Slovakia, Poland and so on, the armistice with Turkey has left the Turks still in authority throughout Armenia, and that despite the fact that to the South alone, at Aleppo and Mosul respectively, Generals Allenby and Marshall stand at the very gates of Armenia at the head of large allied forces, but a tithe of which would suffice to replace the Turkish gendarmerie and soldiery, who are stationed in Armenia, and who continue the old régime of massacre and pillage as before.

It is these things which General Torcom, in agreement with authoritative Armenian circles in the West, had come to impress upon the associated peoples, and when he has made his effort in Great Britain, he means to repeat it in France, Italy and the United States. In so doing, he is careful to point out that he comes not as a mendicant, but as a comrade-in-arms, preferring his just demands. In addition to a share of the indemnity he will require for Armenia, he means to appeal for the investment of allied capital wherewith to revive Armenia's important industries and develop the natural fertility of her soil.

Above all, and this is his sovereign remedy—he means to demand that the Armenians should be given an opportunity for themselves putting their own house in order.

His plan, namely, is nothing less than the formation of a separate Armenian Army, composed of all Armenians of military age in allied and neutral countries, including those at present enrolled in the armies of the associated peoples. Having duly organized this force and afforded it some months of preliminary training, he desires to transport it to Armenia, there to replace the Turkish forces, now in control, and to cooperate with what remains of the Armenian Army proper in restoring order and establishing the administration and life of the country on a firm and properly organized basis, or, in other words, on a western basis.

The men thus called in to effect the regeneration of their country, the General points out, will not only constitute the organized military force that is essential in the circumstances, but the discipline they will have acquired and the ideals of government with which they will have become imbued by their sojourn in western lands, should prove of great value to Armenia of the new era, and they will permanently constitute an invaluable link between it and the western world.

Later, their families will be able to follow them to repeople the mother country, and to complete their work.

Such at least is the future of Armenia as General Torcom conceives it, and toward the realization of which he has come to ask the associated peoples and their governments to contribute.

TRANSPORT MALLORY DOCKS WITH TROOPS

NEW YORK, New York—The transport Henry R. Mallory arrived on Friday with 1461 soldiers from Bordeaux. The units aboard were headquarters, sanitary and ordnance detachments, headquarters company, supply company, band and detachments of batteries A and B of the one hundred and forty-third regiment, field artillery, comprising 10 officers and 492 men; and headquarters of the sixty-fifth field artillery brigade, comprising three officers and 55 men.

SOCIALISTS CLING TO WAR OPPOSITION

Two Defendants in Chicago Trial Reaffirm, on Witness Stand, Declarations in Disapproval of United States' Attitude

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Illinois—Socialists on trial in the Federal Court here on charges of conspiracy to violate the Espionage Act, declare, as they are put on the witness stand, that they still stand by the St. Louis platform of the Socialist Party. Adolph Germer, national secretary of the Socialist Party, and J. Louis Engdahl, formerly editor of the American Socialist, which was suppressed by the government, both stated on the witness stand on Friday that they believe in that platform. Mr. Engdahl said he approved the St. Louis platform when he published it in the American Socialist, and approves of it now. He testified that he had read the pamphlets "Down With the War," and others, before they were published.

Asked to define what the policy of the American Socialist had been in regard to war, he said that the purpose of the American Socialist was to maintain the position of the International Socialists regarding war. The position of the International Socialists, he said, was that war is the result of wrong economic conditions, which caused commercial rivalry between groups of nations. If individual ownership and profit were abolished, war would cease.

Attempt was made by the defense to show the attitude of the International Socialists for a number of years back, and Mr. Engdahl testified that he went to the International Socialist Congress at Copenhagen in 1910 as a delegate, and that at that meeting a resolution was passed against all war. Mr. Engdahl testified that after the meeting at Copenhagen he went to Germany, where he met Karl Liebknecht and had a long discussion with him.

The American Socialist, which was suppressed by the government, he said, was established in 1914, a few days before the war in Europe broke out.

Efforts have been made by the defense to show that none of the defendants, Victor L. Berger, Adolph Germer, J. Louis Engdahl, and Irwin St. John Tucker, had any connection with the activities of the Young Peoples Socialist League, which passed a resolution against the draft. The only connection Mr. Engdahl, as editor of the American Socialist, had with the league, Mr. Engdahl said, was that the league was given space in the paper.

Robert Morse Lovett, dean of the Junior College of Chicago University, who was chairman at a meeting of the Chicago branch of the Peoples Council for Democracy and Peace on May 27, 1917, testified that the first talk he had had with any one about organizing this body was with Irwin St. John Tucker. Mr. Lovett's speech was introduced as evidence. It was a mild declaration for peace, with admonition to support the government in the war, but asking that the government state its terms of peace.

Adolph Germer, on cross-examination on the witness stand, stated that he had never asked anyone to buy Liberty bonds, but said he had contributed to the Red Cross. The witness refused to answer "yes" or "no" to a question as to whether or not a statement he had made that Liberty bonds were "slavery bonds" would have a tendency to inspire confidence in the government and encourage young men to enlist. He also refused to answer "yes" or "no" to the question as to whether or not he believed it the duty of every loyal citizen to aid in recruiting in war times. To the question as to whether or not he thought it the duty of every citizen of the United States to help in the formation of an army in war time, he replied "Yes." His attorney did not ask for further explanation as to the different stand he took on the two questions. Mr. Germer admitted, after he had been shown records taken from the headquarters of the Socialist Party, that pictures entitled the "Horrors of War," had been sold after war was declared by the United States. One order, which he admitted had been filed, was for 300 sold in May, 1917. This picture is mentioned in the indictment against the defendants.

PROTECTION FOR MEN IN UNIFORM

Greater Effort Being Made to Prevent Sale of Liquor to Soldiers and Sailors

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

HOBOKEN, New Jersey—It is understood that the law enforcement department of the Commission on Training Camp Activities is taking steps to institute a more effective means of preventing the sale of liquor to soldiers and sailors at the port of debarkation here, in cooperation with the federal government. With the demobilization of the troops, it is said that the situation has become more acute than ever before, and that energetic steps must be employed to clean up the district and end violations of the law. Even if the armistice has been signed and troops are being demobilized, army regulations are still operative.

It is said that saloon keepers must be particularly careful not to be misled by false discharge papers, and that to avoid any violation of the law, they should refuse to sell liquor to any man in uniform, even if he does flourish documents, for they may be forged for the occasion.

Although the man is discharged, if he is still in uniform, he owes a certain obligation to his uniform, and it is pointed out that, in any case, the burden of proof as to whether the soldier, sailor or marine is really discharged or not rests upon the saloon keeper, who is taking a big risk in selling to any man in the uniform of the country.

COURT RULES AGAINST DR. RUMELY'S APPEAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, New York—Dr. Edward A. Rumely, former publisher of the New York Evening Mail, has instituted an effort to prevent the removal of his case to Washington for trial, claiming that no crime was committed within the District of Columbia. The motion was denied. Dr. Rumely was indicted in New York on charges based on alleged concealment of the Imperial German Government's ownership of the newspaper he published, and was reindicted in Washington.

Appearing before Samuel M. Hitchcock, United States Commissioner, the defense testified that 3800 of the 4000 shares of capital stock of the Mail and Express Company were held by the S. S. McClure Corporation. The prosecution argues that the money was furnished by the German Government, while the defense attributes it to one Herman Sielchen, formerly a German importer.

UNION AGENTS ARE FINED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Illinois—Three business agents of teamsters' unions after conviction, in October, of conspiring to restrain interstate commerce contrary to the Sherman Anti-Trust Law, were fined here on Friday. Michael Norris and John Haley were fined $1000 each, and James Lynch $500. It was charged the men started a strike, agreed to call it off for a consideration, and took the money.

BREWER PLANNING TRIP TO THE ORIENT

President of California State Association Declares That Beer Manufacture Is Proposed in Japan, China, Siberia and India

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, California—It is not alone in China, but also in Japan, Siberia, India and other oriental countries, according to Rudolph Samet, president of the California State Brewers Association, that California breweries, prohibited from carrying on their activities here, are planning to manufacture and sell beer on a large scale.

Mr. Samet states that he is about to go to the Orient to look over the whole situation and determine where the $2,000,000 plant for the company which he represents will be located. The brewery that he will establish, said Mr. Samet, will be centrally located, so that Vladivostok, Tokio, Shanghai and Peking may be easily reached. The industry will be established on an enormous scale, he said, as the beer-drinking habit has already been well established in the Orient, and as the materials for manufacture will be found in large quantities near at hand. Barley will be obtained in large quantities from Siberia, rice from Japan, China, or India, while hops may be imported from the European countries. The Orient has long been one of the chief markets of the California breweries, he said, one company alone offering a standing order for 500 barrels a day.

At its recent annual meeting in this city the California State Brewing Association decided to make no organized opposition to the presidential proclamation and the Sheppard amendment to the Agricultural Appropriation Bill, prohibiting the manufacture of beer, and to the Federal Prohibition Amendment which is being voted on by the state legislatures of the Union, according to a statement made after the meeting. It was stated that the members of the organization regard these prohibitory measures as pure confiscation but that they see no remedy. "The workmen are protesting in petitions and in other ways," said President Samet, "but so far without appreciable result. As far as the brewers of California are concerned they have decided to withdraw their interests to more favorable fields of operation."

SABOTAGE CHARGED IN AEROPLANE WORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

BUFFALO, New York—Evidence is being adduced at the trial of Frank Ernewein, accused of violating the Sabotage Act, that there has been tampering with finished work at the plant of the Curtiss Aeroplane & Motors Corporation. Ernewein is specifically charged with causing the concealment of cracks in propellers by metal tips. John Thomas, a former Curtiss employee, testifying at the trial of Ernewein, who was a foreman of the tipping room at the North Elmwood Avenue plant, said that he had been instruced by Ernewein to glue up a crack in an aeroplane propeller in order to conceal a defect.

ARSENAL WORKING TIME CUT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WATERTOWN, Massachusetts—Adjustment of the labor situation at the United States Government arsenal here has been effected by the establishment of a four-day working week for all employees, excepting those already notified that there is no more work for them. Henceforth, until new orders come from Washington, Friday and Saturday will find the arsenal practically shut down.

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HOLIDAY BLOUSES

The sketch shows one of the prettiest blouses of the moment—a pointed frill style in crepe de Chine. You may choose from gray, turquoise, pink, yellow, and white, at $3.75.

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Do you want to give a Holiday sweater with a piquant style all its own? Then choose a slip-over Shetland wool knitted in a basket weave, with turned-back round-neck collar. $8.75.

Fifth Floor

WASHINGTON STREET AT SUMMER, BOSTON, MASS.

HOTELS SAID TO DO WELL IN DRY TEXAS

Galveston Landlord Reports More Attention Being Paid to Business of the Restaurant—Soft-Drink Fountains Put In

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, New York—P. L. Sanders, proprietor of the Hotel Galvez in Galveston, Texas, and vice-president of the Texas Hotelkeepers Association, informs a representative of this bureau that since Texas went dry last June, and some sections of it, including his, still earlier, he thinks that he has had a better hotel than ever before.

"And if the hotels in New York cannot weather prohibition if it comes here," Mr. Sanders continued, "then they are poor business men who run them.

"Bar business was a great source of revenue and profit to us in Texas, and naturally we disliked to give it up. There were many protests from hotel men throughout the State, but not much concerted action in opposition to prohibition. Many felt as I did, I think, really rather thankful for it, in a way. You see, at that time we had a large number of troops in Texas, a quarter of a million training there at one time, and, although we wanted to obey the law not to sell or serve liquor to men in uniform, and did our best to comply with it, we found it extremely difficult. We had a lot of trouble. Men would resort to every possible subterfuge to get liquor and would succeed in bribing employees and getting it in other ways in spite of us. And as the Department of Justice made life a burden to evaders and violators of the law, prohibition came as a great relief.

"It seems to me that with its coming our restaurant business improved. Of course we installed a soft drink fountain as a substitute for the bar, and, while that did not bring in nearly so much profit, still it attained much popularity among the younger guests and their parents were usually gratified at the change. Shortly after the first of the year I shall probably dismantle the old bar room completely and install some sort of a quick-service restaurant.

"Seventy-five per cent of the hotel men in Texas would prefer to operate their hotels without open bar rooms, I believe. If Texas were to go wet again we should have to open up our bars again, but none of us anticipate that, unless a very radical sentiment should arise, and it will be a mighty long time before we see that.

"I do not know one man in the State who is worrying about prohibition; they are all busy running their hotels. But I can understand the position of hotel men in New York and Chicago and other big cities who have put in elaborate, expensive bars and do a big business at them. I realize what a blow prohibition will be to them.

"Concerning any action to be taken in opposition to nation-wide prohibition, it is my opinion that hotel men in general will stand pat, for even those of us who find that prohibition works satisfactorily, realize that conditions are different elsewhere and we would not presume to try to dictate."

Rollin O. Everhart of the Anti-Saloon League, commenting on the question of the hotels and prohibition, declared that with the progress of prohibition, investigation had shown that the bars usually made up for unprofitable restaurants to which insufficient attention had been paid. They had been made luxurious, and good chefs had been employed and high prices charged, but little attention had been paid as to whether or not they broke even on expenses.

"One result of prohibition," said Mr. Everhart, "is that it has compelled the hotels to put their catering on a business basis. Whereas formerly the traveling public frequently went outside of the restaurant to eat because of the exorbitant prices charged there, now many are eating under the same roof because the management has put in a cheaper restaurant. As for New York, I know of no other city where the hotels have such a compulsory clientèle, and they, like others, can rearrange their affairs and succeed on a prohibition basis, I am sure."

BRITISH TEXTILE INDUSTRY'S PLANS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The proposed scheme of development of the British Textile Institute already referred to in these columns, was outlined at the last congress of the institute held at Bradford by the president, Sir Frank Warner.

The main aims of the scheme are to secure a conveniently situated building to form the headquarters of the textile industry—to extend the scope and depth of the technology of the textile trades, to establish and maintain lectureships, to encourage inventions and discovery, to promote the standardization of tests, to establish an efficient library and reference collection of fabrics, and generally to provide for the textile industry that liaison between the business and research now recognized as essential to the progress of modern nations. Sir Frank Warner pointed out that the question had become a national one, for the reason that branches of the textile trades were to be found all through the country, and he further emphasized the need for a scientific education not only for the heads of the textile industries, but also for the rank and file of labor. An appeal was made for a sound financial backing and the sum of £50,000 would be required in order properly to develop the scheme.

Sir William Priestly, M. P., in supporting the appeal, uttered a word of warning against too narrow an outlook being allowed to dominate reconstruction, and made the following points in his address. Sir Albert Stanley, president of the Board of Trade, in a recent speech remarked that one of the first problems to solve was such a reorganization of industry as to make possible a complete overhauling of industrial equipment and the establishment of a large-scale production in all cases where it was economically advantageous. In Sir William Priestley's opinion it was not possible to make British industries prosperous by reorganization of that kind. Wages had gone up, and the conditions of the people must be better in the future than in the past. All this meant that British products were going to cost more money. The duty of British business men was to consider the foundations of their business and what they were built upon. Bradford had not been built up through organization in the narrow sense, but through the enterprise and careful thought of far-seeing men. If the British textile manufacturers are to take their part in the prosperity of the world during the next two or three generations they will have to realize that everything they produced is going to be more costly. The cost of production in the textile trades today in Great Britain was almost at the level of the cost of production in protected America, and would never be as low as it had been in the past. America would be a competitor of Great Britain in markets where she had never been before. Japan was making rapid strides in China and India. Therefore the only way left to British trade interests by which they could hope to hold their own was to encourage and develop research. To attain this end reconstruction must be carried along broad educational lines.

POLICE STRIKE AVERTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian Bureau

ADELAIDE, S. Aus.—A police strike has just been averted, more than half the entire force of the state—300 of the full complement of 660—having sent their resignations to the State Government because of the ruling conditions and rates of pay. They receive eight shillings a day, with an additional shilling if they do not live in barracks or at a station, and they are obliged to subscribe to the pension fund and to contribute to other funds. They demand a minimum wage of 10 shillings a day, in accordance with a Parliamentary resolution.

The Premier, however, told the constables that they must withdraw their resignations at once, but the men refused. The Premier told Parliament he had given instructions for special constables to be sworn in by all the corporations and district councils. The 300 police must resign or accept the alternative—arbitration or a select committee. Within a few days of the date when the resignation should take effect the constables accepted arbitration.

IMPORTS SUBJECT TO LICENSE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian Bureau

MELBOURNE, Vic.—All imports in Australia will now be subject to license, and this restriction of inward trade will endure until the official ending of the war. The imperial authorities recently urged the Commonwealth to reduce the tonnage occupied in the transit of paper and petrol, and they have now made representations on the necessity for regulating all imports. The carrying out of the new system will be intrusted to the Board of Trade, working with the customs department and the directorate of munitions.

WORLD PROHIBITION BY 1925 PREDICTED

President of Maine Woman's Christian Temperance Union Says Banner Will Rise Over Enlightened and United Globe

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TURNER, Maine—"World prohibition? Most assuredly!" says Mrs. Althea G. Quimby, president of the Maine W. C. T. U. "The more than 500,000 White Ribboners of the world confidently look forward to world prohibition by 1925. We are sustained in this, our high hope, by the marvelous, world-wide increase in total abstinence and prohibition sentiment during the last decade. I believe the most effective measures to this end to be education, agitation, legislation and organization—organization because the temperance reform is pitted against the organized liquor traffic.

"The movement for world-wide prohibition has for its allies knowledge, which will increasingly demonstrate the injurious effect of alcoholics on the human system; business which will increasingly demand sobriety; general efficiency which will continue to cry aloud for total abstinence and prohibition, and conservation which is already awakened to the fact that children are as valuable as timberlands and the water supply. All these are allies that must, and I believe will, combine for a great crusade to carry the vital truth regarding the use of alcohol to all lands and to raise the banner of temperance over an enlightened and united world.

"The first world-wide proclamation against the legalized liquor traffic was sent out by Frances E. Willard, founder of the world's W. C. T. U. in 1884. It was indorsed by 7,000,000 people. This polyglot petition will have its place in the reconstruction days upon which the world has now entered. One of the activities of the W. C. T. U. toward world prohibition will be to present this great Magna Charta of the home to the governments not heretofore reached.

"The W. C. T. U. is organized in 40 countries of the world. Through the department of temperance instruction we shall in all these lands keep on girdling the tree of strong drink. We shall educate the boys and girls in the Loyal Temperance Legion to the value of purity, total abstinence. A generation is arising in other lands, as has arisen in the United States, that will agitate and legislate the drink evil out of existence.

"Everywhere the missionary worker is recognizing more and more the need of temperance and prohibition that Christ's kingdom may be spread among the countries of the earth. More and more will the temperance and missionary worker collaborate their activities.

"The first moral question to be met by our government when the United States entered the world conflict was the moral safeguarding of our soldiery by prohibitive acts aimed at the liquor traffic and its attendant evils. The effective way in which our noble army has put into practice the prohibition program of General Pershing will be a great factor in hastening world prohibition. It must be followed by golden words from the pulpit and press. Every good man and woman must spring into the harness to do his and her bit that King Alcohol's line may quickly crumble."

THE CANNON ON THE PLACE DE LA CONCORDE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—One of the striking features of Paris during the progress of the new Liberation Loan campaign, was the display of an immense collection of cannon captured from the Germans. On such a historical spot, the display had an impressive effect. At one corner of the immense square sat the immobile genius of Alsace, typified by the figure of Strasbourg, regarding, one might well imagine, the triumph which 40 years and more of patient waiting had brought to the once despoiled France.

The show of these captured German guns, according to a correspondent to The Times, was designed to appeal to adults. The sight of many thousands of guns, of all calibers and species, wrested from an obstinate enemy, must be a proof that victory is no longer an ideal but a fact. To spread upon public pavements mortars, field guns, machine guns, heavy guns, in dozens, in hundreds, in thousands, is to convince. To light it all up at night when an unshaded light had not been seen for four years was to dazzle with cheerfulness and security.

The site was well chosen. The Place de la Concorde is the most civilized of deserts. From the bazaars of the Bon Marché from the caravanserais of the Place Vendôme, from the discreet and silent chieftancies of the embassies, and from the plebeian tunnels of the Underground, single travelers or convoys of merchants converge upon the vast loneliness of the place, and essay to cross it at their peril. At all times and seasons it has been a stony Sahara where the traffic of the trade-routes was uniformly hostile.

Now, suddenly, it has blossomed like a whole rose garden, with children, as in a paradise, oblivious of their elders, playing with real cannon—cannon taken from the enemy in battle. Is it any wonder they are grave? Their dreams have come true several thousand times over, and many times larger than life. Victory was not a winged woman; she is a small boy, white-faced with responsibility, seated on the limber of a silent, wrecked, immovable gun (heavily settled on the exact spot where the son of St. Louis started for Heaven), a little boy on a broken gun, conducting in his mind an artillery offensive which saves France.

Well, France is saved. We know it, but the real illustration of victory does not lie among the adults, but with the little boys astride the cannon, behind the sights, riding on the motionless limber over shellhole and crater, or standing, hands in pockets, surveying the toad-like loathliness of the squat mortars, and firing them silently in the realms of eternity faster than they were ever fired in the trenches. These children are France. They are not thinking of their fathers, nor of the mothers who stand behind them. They are thinking of games and guns, and the two have blurred into one. They are playing with guns, but the guns have suddenly become real. Where the grandmother of today remembers Germans camping on the Place de la Concorde, the grandfather of the next generation but one will remember that here, on this banal paving-stone, stood a German gun, one of thousands, and that on that gun sat he; he himself, in knickerbockers and a perfectly awful lace collar flowing over a tweed jacket.

COUNCIL OF DEFENSE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian Bureau

MELBOURNE, Vic.—A Council of Defense for the Commonwealth has been approved by the federal executive council and will comprise the Prime Minister, Minister for Navy, Minister for Defense, two officers nominated by the Navy Minister, and two nominated by the Defense Minister. The Prime Minister will preside. The Council of Defense will deal with the following questions, among others: Exports, imports, manufacture and trade, economics, transport.

DEMOBILIZATION AND PROHIBITION

Archbishop of Brisbane Calls for Temporary Dry Measure to Protect Returning Men

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian Bureau

BRISBANE, Queensland—"A measure of temporary prohibition during the period of temporary demobilization is imperatively demanded," said Archbishop Donaldson, in an address to the Anglican Provincial Synod in Brisbane. "Experience has abundantly proved the value of temporary prohibition at election times or during a strike. I appeal for the application of this principle on a larger scale, in circumstances hardly less urgent. I believe that a bold, effective measure, will win the support of public opinion where a feeble compromise will fail.

"What," he asked, "will be the condition of things when 250,000 men return fit and off their guard, in holiday mood? The situation calls for earnest thought. In the first place, we must shake off the cowardly unchristian misgiving that one could not in any case accomplish much. How much can be accomplished may be seen from the actual example of other nations. It seems to be a fact beyond dispute that the moral standard of the American Army as regards drunkenness is quite definitely higher than that of the French and British armies. This I gathered both from official reports and from the testimony of private letters; and it is significant that the methods which led to this very high standard among the Americans have been strict legislation and the enforcement of total prohibition of alcoholic liquors in all cantonments. Proposals for total prohibition are in the air. The movement for it has grown by leaps and bounds in North America, and whether we will or not, we must make up our minds on the subject. I see nothing fanatical in the project of prohibition.

"Public opinion, both in Canada and America, seems to be declaring for prohibition daily with fresh insistence; on the other hand, the new movement is quite recent, and no reports can be yet available as to the effect of it under the new conditions, except the forecasts of statesmen and experts which seem to be uniformly favorable. We must await further information. On the other hand we should not be put off by the stories of alcoholic excess in prohibition areas. Such facts may be quite consistent with a marked general improvement in the popular habits. But, on the other hand, we do want to be sure as to the practical results before we ask in Queensland for so radical a change. Meantime, I believe that a measure of temporary prohibition during the period of demobilization is imperatively demanded."

RECENT FEATS OF ROYAL AIR FORCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—An English two-seater was engaged on a flash reconnaissance, i.e., spotting, locating and reporting hostile battery positions by their gun flashes, which can best be observed at dusk. The English pilot and observer had been at work about 20 minutes when, suddenly, out of the gathering gloom, four Fokkers swooped down on them. The British machine wheeled to meet the onslaught, and succeeded in avoiding the dive of the foremost enemy machine. Then it became the focus of the gun-fire of the four Fokkers, which circled round it.

Both pilot and observer returned burst for burst so far as was possible for one machine against four, and the pilot, by very skillful maneuvering, managed to throw the enemy gunners off their mark, and so to escape vital hurt, though their machine was, of course, pretty well holed. In addition, the English observer presently got in a thoroughly effective burst and one Fokker, which went spinning earthwards, was lost to sight in the darkness. (It was afterwards reported as having been seen to crash by another pilot.) The remaining three Fokkers appeared to be too discomfited by the loss of their companion to face further chances themselves, and at once fled towards their lines, leaving the British machine to complete its job (which it did, despite the punishment it had taken), before returning safely to its own drome.

A party of British cavalry, following up the German retirement, was held up by a particularly formidable strong point. No guns or tanks were available, and the delay looked like affecting a long stretch of line.

At this moment a British machine appeared, and its occupants at once grasped the situation. The pilot dived directly upon the German position. Climbing and diving alternately and each time putting in effective bursts of machine-gun fire, the English flying men succeeded in silencing the enemy's guns, and forced the German to retire; this saving many British lives, causing a number of enemy casualties, and enabling the British line in that sector to advance over an important position. A second strong-point threatened to check the beginning of the advance, but in a very few minutes the British airmen had repeated their previous tactics here, and so ensued a complete German break.

During a counter-attack patrol, the officers in a British aeroplane observed a German machine approaching, apparently on contact patrol duty bent upon locating the exact position of the advanced British line. The British machine prepared to engage the enemy, but the German machine carefully kept out of range. Two more German planes now appeared, but in spite of their numerical advantage they did not venture to attack.

Then apparently, the first German machine gave up hope of getting over the British lines, and determined to gain an approximate idea of the position by getting the German infantry to disclose their exact location. To this end, a white signal light was fired in the air. The German infantry, in spite of the presence of the English machine obediently put up flares all along their line.

As their exact position was not previously known this afforded very valuable help to the English observer, who carefully pin-pointed the position, and returned with the information so obligingly furnished; with results exceedingly unpleasant for those who had furnished it. The British gunners saw to that.

JEWISH FLAG IS FLOWN IN AUSTRALIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian Bureau

HOBART, Tas.—A unique event in the history of Australian Jewry has been the celebration of the jubilee of the Hobart Synagogue, and the Jewish flag was flown for the first time in Australia. Rabbi Morris announced that the Jewish flag had been flown from the Tower of David at Jerusalem by courtesy of the British Government, which has promised to restore their country to the Jews. This is said to be the first occasion that the Jewish flag has appeared for 2000 years, yet it is the oldest in existence. It has been expunged from the gazetteer of national flags, and its design is preserved only in Jewish writings.

The jubilee celebration in Hobart was attended by Lady Newdegate, wife of His Excellency the Governor of Tasmania. The Governor wrote to the Rabbi as follows: "The British Empire owes much to the loyalty and support of Jews living as fellow subjects in our midst. I think a most general wish is felt that your race may soon again be in full possession of the land from which you sprang, and that, under Divine Providence, the Jewish people may enjoy every prosperity in Palestine."

The synagogue was decorated with the flags of the Allies, and the Rabbi in the course of an address said: "I cannot forbear at this hour of rejoicing to express the heartfelt gratitude on behalf of the Jewish residents in Tasmania to our Mother Country, as the power which in its wisdom thought it necessary to proclaim the great message of freedom, of a new life, for a downtrodden, small nation. A Jewish university is now being erected in the Holy Land to provide for the future welfare of that country, and the Jewish flag, for the first time after the lapse of 2000 years has once more been unfurled on the Tower of David. The Jewish race will be indebted forever to the British Government and to the British nation, and I do not hesitate to say that we shall prove to them how deeply we value the magnanimous act of Great Britain which, when it is fulfilled, will prove a source of moral and intellectual strength, not only to our race, but also to the great British Empire."

AUSTRALIAN SHIPBUILDING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian Bureau

MELBOURNE, Vic.—That contracts had been let for the construction of 27 steel and 24 wooden ships, and 2100 men were already employed on these contracts, was the statement made in the House of Representatives by Mr. Poynton, acting Minister for the Navy. He said the first ship would be launched at Williamstown by the end of this year, and the first ship from Walsh Island would be afloat in February. The chief difficulty was the high price that had to be paid for steel. The Commonwealth had to pay £30 a ton for steel plates, as against £17 in English yards.

They're coming home soon

IF you have some one among them, we know how glad you'll be to see him; everybody will be glad to see him; he belongs to all of us. While he has been doing his share in "the big thing" we folks at home have been trying to do ours; it's been as important as we could make it. Now we've got a chance to do something directly for the soldiers and sailors themselves.

Our part is to supply the good stylish civilian clothes they'll want. And to give you men at home the stylish clothes "our boys" will want to see you in. We can't do better than

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In champagne and blue silk.
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Finished in rusty iron with antique gold trimmings. Shade in parchment.

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Finished in silver. Shade in champagne and blue silk.

Mahogany Table Lamps	$6.50 to $75.00	Cloisonne Table Lamps	$16.75 to $75.00
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Bronze Table Lamps	22.00 to 75.00	Teakwood Table Lamps	15.00 to 30.00
Bronze Desk Lamps	6.00 to 18.75	Wicker Table Lamps	8.50 to 24.50
Bronze Floor Lamps	19.50 to 38.00	Lamp Shades in glass, china, parchment and silk, at prices from	$5.00 to $50.00

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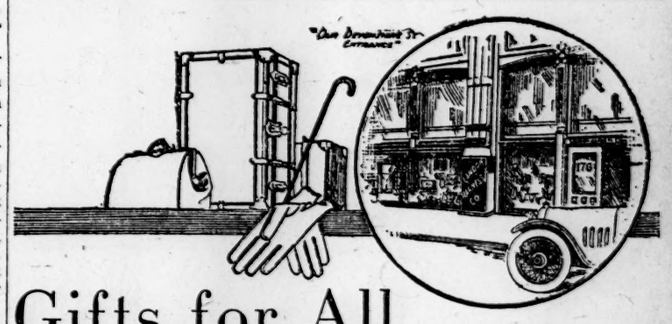
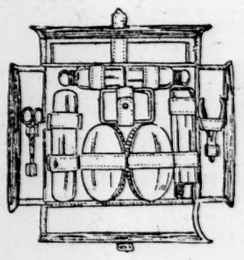


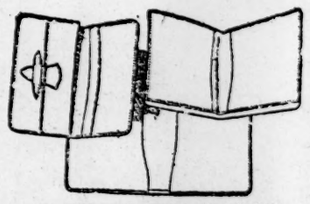
Gifts for All

Pensive Pup Match Holder, a Metal Novelty, $1.25.

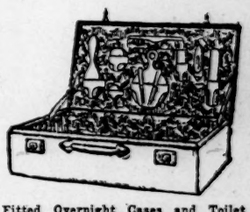


Toilet Cases — made with special attention to details of construction and fittings. We can satisfy anyone. Prices $5.00 to $45.00.

Ladies' Hand Bags in all the newer designs and materials. Velvet Bags as shown, in black and colors with mirror cover, $5.50.



Bill Folds and Wallets in pigskin, seal, and the less expensive leathers.



Fitted Overnight Cases and Toilet Cases, black grained cowhide case, as shown, $38.50. Other styles from $27.00.

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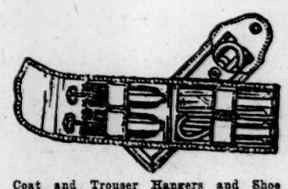

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TASKS CONFRONTING PEOPLE OF BELGIUM

Problems Include Rebuilding of Trade, Commerce, Industry and Agriculture, and Reconstruction of Devastated Areas

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Up to the present, it has been impossible for normal, or anything like normal trade to be resumed with Belgium. The enemy has only just evacuated it; and the urgent needs of the armies still on a war footing, in the field and of the civil population, must necessarily be the first consideration. Moreover, it is clearly impossible for ordinary trade to be carried on until transport has been resumed.

Shipping to Belgian ports had been discontinued since October, 1914, and many vessels formerly engaged in regular traffic to Belgium have necessarily been diverted to other trades, and in many cases have suffered loss as a result of enemy attacks on shipping. It is not possible, in the course of a few days, entirely to alter the complicated system of shipping allocation, and even if this could be achieved the Belgian ports capable of accommodating seagoing vessels are not yet available for commerce. The port of Zeebrugge (Bruges) has suffered extensive damage as the result of the war, and it is difficult of access owing to the presence of vessels sunk in its approaches both by the British Navy and by the Germans before evacuation. The same remarks apply to Ostend. At both ports discharging plant, port equipment, and railway facilities have been injured or destroyed by the enemy, and many bridges and roads have been wrecked. Some time must necessarily elapse before either port is available for ordinary traffic. The port of Ghent is approached by the sea canal from Terneuzen, in Holland. The portion of this canal in Belgian territory has been the scene of severe fighting between the Belgian and German armies, and it is understood that certain of the bridges spanning it have been destroyed and vessels have been sunk by the Germans in the fairway. So far as is known, the great port of Antwerp has not been extensively damaged, and it may be possible for traffic via Antwerp to be resumed in the near future.

The whole Belgian railway transport system, according to the British Board of Trade Journal, has been disorganized by the war. Large numbers of cars and many locomotives were lost at the time of the German invasion of Belgium, and the Belgian rolling stock saved from the invader has been in continuous use on the French railways for military purposes throughout the war. Many railway bridges, viaducts, switches, crossings, and rails have been damaged by the retreating enemy, and a normal service of inland transport must take time for reestablishment, particularly as many of the Belgian canals (forming an important network of inland communication) will be out of use until the barges formerly using them are again available, even if the canals themselves have not suffered extensive damage in many parts of the country.

The vast problem of the reconstitution of Belgium naturally is the concern of the Belgian Government and people themselves, and it will be the duty and privilege of the Allies who have suffered least material loss or damage to their resources to help in this great task in the manner most welcome and beneficial to the population of Belgium as a whole. The problem of the reconstitution of Belgium does not solely mean furnishing that country with the many and various goods of which it will be in need; it implies also the complete rebuilding of Belgium's trade, commerce and industry, and agriculture, by which means alone the civil population can gain its livelihood, as well as the actual reconstruction of devastated and damaged towns, villages, and areas.

An Inter-Allied Commission for the Industrial and Agricultural Reconstitution of Belgium has been sitting for some time, and has been dealing with the practical side of the reconstruction of Belgium. Its main center of activity is in London, and numerous statements of estimated requirements for Belgian reconstruction have been received and carefully studied in the light of available supplies. It is hoped that no time will be lost in the practical commencement of supplying to Belgium the material and goods of which the country is most urgently in need; and it will be possible to obtain definite particulars of requirements in the immediate future. Much must, however, depend on the cooperation of private initiative.

It will readily be realized that, in view of the state of affairs in Belgium, and for other obvious reasons, it may be necessary for some time to come to limit imports into Belgium to articles of primary necessity, or to establish some form of priority or license for goods of which the world supply is limited.

LAST STAGES OF TIGRIS CAMPAIGN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The secretary of the British War Office has made the following announcement: The G. O. C. Mesopotamia reports the following brief summary of the last stages of the operations on the Tigris near its confluence with the Lesser Zab which, after six days' hard fighting, ended in the surrender of the army commanded by Ismail Hakki on the morning of Oct. 30 and the capture of 8000 Turks. Operations commenced on Oct. 24, with an attack of the strong Turkish position at Fatha where the Tigris flows through Jebel Hamrim. This was carried out by the seventeenth and the eighteenth Indian divisions, west and east of the Tigris respectively, assisted by the seventh Indian cavalry brigade on the east bank of the Tigris, and the eleventh Indian cavalry brigade on the west bank. The latter by a march of over 50 miles forced a crossing over the Lesser Zab in face of opposition and by a further march of about 50 miles got right round the Turks and astride their lines of communication at Hurwaish where they were joined by our armored car brigade. Out-maneuvered on the east bank and driven back on the west bank, the Turks fell back to their second line at the confluence of the Lesser Zab, a position of great natural strength.

On Oct. 25 the eighteenth Indian division forced a crossing over the Lesser Zab and drove back to the west bank of the Tigris all Turks who were east of that river while the seventeenth Indian division closed up to the enemy who were now all on the west bank. The fighting which ensued was of a very severe nature. The hilly ground, indented with ravines and previously prepared for defense, was all in favor of the Turks who fought with the greatest stubbornness. Our difficulties were increased by the sandy nature of the soil which delayed transport and by absence of water except the Tigris itself.

After continuous fighting the seventeenth Indian division forced the Turks to fall back on their third position on the hills covering Shergat on the morning of the 27th. All that day Turkish reserves tried to break through the eleventh Indian cavalry brigade who barred the road to Mosul but without success, though the arrival of the Turkish reenforcements from Mosul forced that brigade to draw back its right in order to cover its rear. On the night of Oct. 27-28, the seventh Indian cavalry brigade joined the eleventh Indian cavalry brigade, and the fifty-third Indian infantry brigade moving up the east bank after a march of 33 miles was able to support the cavalry in preventing any Turks breaking through northward. On Oct. 28 the seventeenth Indian division successfully assaulted the Turkish Shergat position and on the 29th, though exhausted by their continuous fighting and marching through the rugged hills, pushed forward and attacked till nightfall the Turks, who were now hemmed in. On the morning of the 30th the Turkish commander surrendered his total force consisting of the whole of the fourteenth division, the bulk of the second divsion and portions of two regiments of the fifth division, with all their artillery train and administrative services.

The fortitude and courage displayed by all the troops was beyond praise and was the main factor in the defeat of a stubborn enemy holding carefully prepared positions in a rugged and difficult country.

BIG REPAIR SHOP OF BRITISH ARMY

Old Damaged Parts of Mechanical Transport Are Retrieved and Accessories Constructed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Among all the various depots, workshops and repair shops attached to the British Army in France, writes Lieut. R. S. M. Sturges, there are few of greater interest than that known officially as No. 4 Heavy Repair Shop, M. T., A. S. C. (by which is meant Mechanical Transport, Army Service Corps). It differs from all other motor repair shops in that it deals not with complete motor vehicles but with the individual parts and accessories of such vehicles.

The works consist of a number of great sheds each of which is restricted to a certain process in the work of repair, or to the repair of a certain particular class of article. In one vast shop, for instance, all the machine work is carried out. The whole place is filled with pulleys, driving bands and whirring machinery. Grinders, lathes, drills, all machines of every description are carrying out their respective functions. Here a worn cylinder is being reground, there a burnt-out valve from a lorry engine is being cut down to make a new valve for a car engine, further on a crank shaft grinder is in operation, throwing out a shower of sparks as the spinning emery wheel comes into contact with the steel—a valuable machine this, for it may save a worn crank shaft from the scrap heap three or four times over, and a new crank shaft costs anything from £25 to £35.

In another big shop close by, engines are dismantled and repaired. Every part is overhauled separately, and new parts fitted where necessary. Finally they are reerected and subjected to exhaustive tests before they are passed out, as sound as when they left the factory of their origin. Welding is carried in a separate shop by the oxyacetylene process. Here two men are at work with blow pipes. By this process cracks in metal casing, etc., are filled up, and worn parts are roughly built up to be finished off in the machine shop. A more delicate operation is the electro-deposition of metal, by which means expensive parts which have become worn and useless can be built up to their original gauge correct to a fraction of an inch.

In the electrical shop, skilled electricians are at work on damaged magnetoes, sparking plugs and accumulators. The old are dismantled and the good parts taken from them to make new. There are interesting devices for the remagnetizing of exhausted magnets, and for testing repaired magnetoes. As many as 70 complete magnetoes and 1000 sparking plugs are turned out weekly by this shop. One whole section is devoted to the repair of smashed radiators. Dented parts are cut out and replaced by good sections taken from radiators that are beyond repair. These latter also are broken up; the copper tubes are tested for leakages, and those that pass the test are built up into new radiators.

In an adjoining section a number of men are repairing damaged motor lamps. These lamps come in dented and battered almost beyond recognition. The dents are blocked out; broken parts are repaired with tin taken from old petrol tins, new glasses are cut and fitted, and they are sent out burnished up and indistinguishable from new. Since the shop was opened in January, 1917, well over 10,000 lamps have passed through this shop, and the weekly output now averages about 150. It is impossible to give any complete idea of the number and variety of motor accessories which are retrieved in these shops. Broken tools are mended; torn tool bags are sewn up and reenforced with tin; motor horns are repaired; steel tow ropes replaited; motor cycle belts cut up and the good parts rejoined; cushions restuffed; wheels taken to pieces and fitted with new spokes—and so on without end. One large section deals solely with the repair of tires. Gaping rents are patched and vulcanized; sections are cut from tires that have stretched beyond their proper size and the ends rejoined; all irreparable tires and odds and ends of rubber are cut into patches and faced with pure Para rubber for the repair of inner tubes. Fifteen hundred to 2000 tubes per week are turned out by this department fit once more for service.

In addition to the work of retrieving damaged parts and accessories, the manufacture of new parts and appliances that are urgently required is also carried out in these works. For this purpose a number of skilled draughtsmen are constantly at work in the drawing office turning out elaborate plans and machine drawings. These are passed on to the carpenter's shop where wooden models are made from them. The parts to be manufactured are cast in a large foundry equipped with furnaces for iron, brass, aluminum, copper and gun metal. The raw material for these castings is obtained from the scrap yard attached to the works, in which all the irreparable metal parts are sorted according to the material, of which they are composed, and stored for this purpose.

The blacksmith's shop also plays its part in the work of manufacture and repair. It has lately been found necessary to make a considerable addition to this shop, and it is interesting to note that all the appliances and plant for the new shop were made in the old. These include, among other things, 36 forges of a new pattern, fitted with hinged cowls through which the smoke is drawn off into an underground pipe—a device which dispenses altogether with cumbersome chimneys. All parts and accessories which have been either retrieved or manufactured in the shops find their way eventually to the dispatch shed, where they are finally examined, sorted and ticketed before being packed. There is no article in this shed which betrays the fact that it is not newly issued from a factory; the work of repair has been rounded off in the paint shop, where the finishing touches of paint and enamel have been applied. All are now ready to be sent back to the Base M. T. Depot, there to await their turn to play their part once more with the units of the transport service in the field.

WOMEN IN GROCERY TRADE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian Bureau

WELLINGTON, N. Z.—No provision for the employment of women in the grocery trade is made by the new award of the Arbitration Court, as it is thought that such provision might close an avenue of employment to returned soldiers. The following memorandum by the Arbitration Court in connection with its grocery award explains the position: "With regard to the employment of females, the court has hitherto refused to make provision in awards made in this industry for the employment of females, and it is not satisfied that the conditions are such as to make it desirable to depart from that practice. After making inquiries from the officer-in-charge of the Soldiers Repatriation Department, the court is of the opinion that if the employers requiring assistants were to make application to that department there is every reason to suppose that suitable men could be procured upon reasonable terms. The court is extremely anxious that, so far as practical, all avenues of employment for returned soldiers should be kept open. . . . . It has considered a clause which will enable women already engaged in the industry to be retained."

REPATRIATION IN NEW ZEALAND

Acting Prime Minister Pledges Government to Provide for Returned Soldiers — Special Cabinet Officer Is Advocated

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian Bureau

WELLINGTON, N. Z.—New Zealand is determined that its repatriation of overseas troops shall be as thorough and efficient as its universal service and transport arrangements have proved. A scheme is at present in process of completion whereby all ministers whose departments are concerned with returned soldiers shall cooperate under one direction.

Pledging the government to do its part in providing for the returned soldier, three ministers of the Crown, Sir James Allen and Messrs. A. M. Myers and E. H. Guthrie, recently addressed the Wellington Returned Soldiers Clubhouse Society. Sir James Allen, as Acting Prime Minister, described the educational and training work for New Zealand soldiers overseas, which was being carried on under the direction of General Richardson, who had received a grant of £3000 from the government. This work would be continued on the transports which brought home the troops, and would be coordinated with the repatriation policy in New Zealand. He said that tenders had been called for workshops at Rotorua.

Referring to the demand for a Minister to take charge of repatriation, Sir James Allen said that while it was desirable to have the Minister directly responsible to his colleagues in the Cabinet and to Parliament for the welfare of returned soldiers, there was a difficulty in arranging detail. New Zealand's difficulties were also those of other countries. He had studied the British, Canadian, Australian, United States, French and Italian systems, and he said all had discovered that the repatriation of soldiers concerned so many departments of state that it was difficult to coordinate all the activities under one head. Such coordination seemed almost impossible under one man, but it might be possible under a commission.

Mr. Myers declared that he and his colleagues would give wholehearted support to sound repatriation plans. He advocated a greater opening up of land and extension of railways, the development of resources and more and more attention to primary and secondary industries. If New Zealand went ahead with a wise and vigorous national policy the burden of debt would be carried without difficulty. By the end of 1918 the public debt of the Dominion would be £186,000,000, and loans for war purposes would represent in interest and sinking fund charges £3,000,000 a year, while war pension payments would represent £1,500,000 a year, a total annual war charge of £4,800,000.

Mr. Guthrie said the government had spent £1,000,000 on land for soldiers, £500,000 in monetary assistance to enable them to go on the land, and £100,000 to assist them in buying homes. At least 40 per cent of the returned soldiers were able to go back to positions, and 20 per cent required no assistance. The Discharged Soldiers Information Bureau had lost sight of only 180 men in a total of 20,000 who had returned, and 40 local committees were at work assisting in repatriation.

SUPREME COURT OF QUEENSLAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian Bureau

BRISBANE, Q.—An appeal to the Privy Council will probably be made by the Queensland Government against the decision of the full bench of the high court, which by a majority of 4 to 3 decided that the appointment of Judge McCawley to the Supreme Court of Queensland was invalid. Judge McCawley, president of the State Arbitration Court, was appointed to the Supreme Court by the government, but the State Supreme Court decided that the appointment was void as being contrary to the constitution. The question at issue was Judge McCawley's term, which was considered an alteration of the tenure of office of a judge of the Supreme Court without a previous amendment of the constitution. Under the Industrial Arbitration Act the limit of tenure of the president and judges of the court was a term of seven years, which might be renewed or terminated. If, therefore, the president of the Court of Arbitration was to become a justice of the Supreme Court the question of his tenure of office became all-important. On the other hand, the argument that as the Supreme Court of Queensland had been established by the Queensland Legislature, its abolition and the reconstitution and alteration of its constitution all fell within Section 5 of the Colonial Laws Validity Act, found weight with dissenting judges.

PRICE FIXING IN AUSTRALIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian Bureau

MELBOURNE, Vic.—Following the example of Great Britain and the United States, Australia has summoned business experts to assist in the administration of price fixing. They will act in an advisory capacity, and will be of great assistance in solving many intricate business problems. The committee will aid Mr. Massy Greene, the minister in charge of price fixing.

WAR LOAN SUPPORT MADE COMPULSORY

Australian Government Adopts Method Similar to That Already Adopted in New Zealand

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian Bureau

MELBOURNE, Vic.—Although the seventh war loan has been successful the federal government has made provision for compulsory subscriptions to war loans where the total subscriptions to a given loan fall short of requirements. This action follows the example of New Zealand, which adopted the compulsory system 12 months ago, but has not found it necessary to make it operative.

Under the Commonwealth scheme compulsion will apply only to persons whose taxable income exceeds £250 a year. Soldiers and sailors who have served outside Australia during the war will be exempt on all income derived from personal exertion. The amount which a person will be required to subscribe to war loans in any one year is not to exceed six times his yearly average income tax for three preceding years.

An appeal against enforced subscriptions may be made to the Federal Commissioner of Taxation, and there is a further right of appeal to a board consisting of the Secretary to the Federal Treasury, the Commissioner of Taxation, and such other person as the Governor-General may appoint. The punishment for failure to subscribe a sufficient amount to the war loan may be the imposition of a penalty equal to the average yearly income tax for the preceding three years, but the payment of this fine will not relieve the shirker from the obligation to subscribe to the war loan.

The following figures have been officially furnished by the Federal Treasury accountants; they show the amounts to be subscribed to the war loan on a basis of taxable income:

Taxable income £	Loan liability £	s.	d.
300	36	1	6
400	52	10	0
500	71	1	6
1000	196	17	3
1500	377	6	6
2000	612	10	0

AIRPLANES FOR SCHOOLS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

MONTREAL, Quebec—Three aeroplanes which Mr. James Carruthers of Montreal donated to the Canadian aviation training camps, have now been presented to technical schools at Montreal, Winnipeg and Edmonton, where they may be of value in technical education.

Normal Foot Growth Permitted

James S. Coward's Children's Shoes, which are made in sizes from infancy up, are constructed to give almost the same liberty in muscle and bone development as a sandal.

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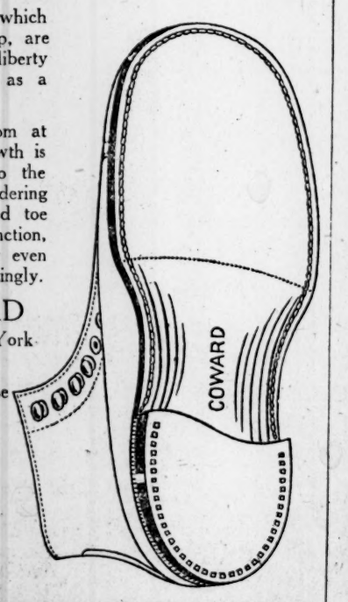

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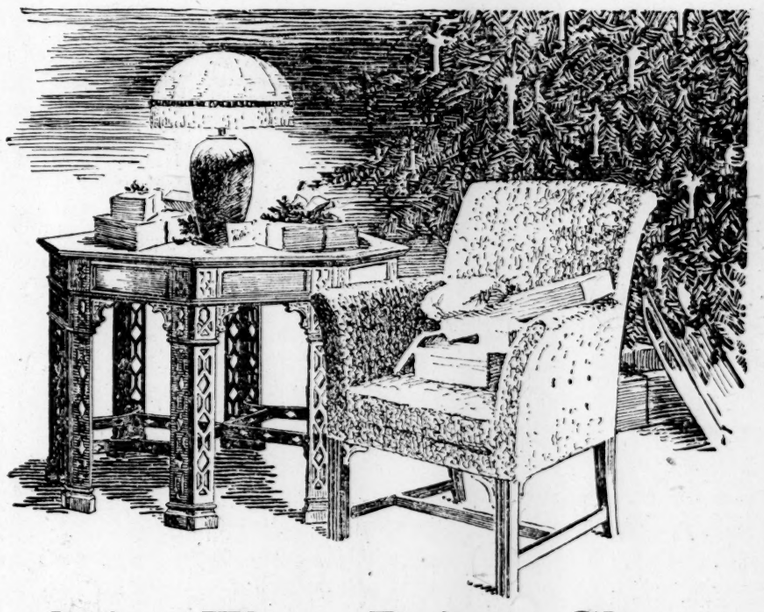

Gifts That Bring Cheer

A Chair—a Table—a Lamp—or the many other useful gifts that bring cheer to the home and best express the joyous Holiday tendency of this eventful year.

The Chippendale Mahogany Table, elaborately carved, as shown by the illustration, 42-inch octagonal top, $75.

The Chair in silk velvet, $39.

Mahogany Gateleg Table, useful in many ways, $16.50.

Mahogany Fern Stand, $9.50.

Mahogany Telephone Stand, $12.

Nested Tables, mahogany finish, $12.75.

Mahogany Serving Wagon, with removable glass tray, $22.50.

Lacquered Tip Table, Japanese decorations, $10.50.

Mahogany Candle Table, $3.75.

Mahogany Floor Lamp, $21.

Colonial Gilt Mirror, $22.

Yarn Holder of Mahogany, $2.75.

Day Bed, Mahogany finish, $17.50.

Boudoir Mirror, Mahogany, $17.50.

Mahogany Lamp and Shade, $12.

Old Colony Arm Chair, Mahogany, tapestry seat and back, $27.

Governor Winthrop Desk, Paine standard construction, of selected mahogany, $60.

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COMMISSION FOR CANADIAN TRADE

Government Names Board to Cooperate With Trade Mission in London in Developing New Commerce for the Dominion

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ontario — The Canadian Government announces a further step toward securing for Canada an expansion of its export trade. It has just created the Canadian Trade Commission, which will have its headquarters in Ottawa and which will act in conjunction with the Canadian Mission in London, for the securing of a share of the business arising out of the reconstruction in France, Belgium and other parts of Europe. The commission will consist of three members: Sir Charles Gordon of Montreal, who will be chairman; Mr. Charles B. McNaught of Toronto and Mr. H. B. Thomson of Victoria.

In submitting the matter to the council, the Hon. A. K. Maclean, chairman of the Reconstruction and Development Committee of the Cabinet, reports that the committee has had under consideration the question of post-war trade with particular reference to exports, and states that for a considerable period after the war it is probable that the purchase and distribution of a large proportion of the Dominion's exportable productions will be carried out through governmental agencies established by the United Kingdom and other allied nations. He further states that many inter-allied boards and commissions have been set up during the past four years for such purposes and through them an extensive control and supervision are being exercised by agreement over important financial affairs, the distribution of shipping, freight rates and prices of many important commodities and, generally, the distribution of the industrial, agricultural and mineral production of the world.

In the opinion of the Minister it is not improbable that many of these commissions will be continued for the like purposes in the years immediately following the conclusion of peace. In view of the unusual position thus created, a special economic commission, known as the Canadian Trade Mission, has been established in London through which the government may be kept directly in touch with the activities and deliberations of the agencies concerned, with a view to securing orders for Canadian products for reconstruction purposes in the devastated areas of Europe and generally for the promotion of Canadian export trade.

It is held desirable, therefore, that there be established in Canada a special organization to aid and cooperate with the Canadian Trade Mission in London, and the creation of the new commission is designed to meet the need. The commission will attend to the purchase of Canadian productions on behalf of any other government or governmental agency and act in the distribution among Canadian producers of any contracts or orders for products of Canadian industries secured through such channels. It will confer with inter-allied boards, or other accredited agencies whenever necessary or deemed expedient.

A special feature of the order-in-council authorizing this project is that authority is given to the commission to select and appoint advisory or associate members with a view to associate with itself any industry or class of industries considered advisable.

Sir Charles Gordon, the chairman of the commission, is an outstanding figure in the financial and commercial world. He has had experience during the war in the placing of orders for the Imperial Government in the United States and Canada. For a year or more, he was vice-chairman of the Imperial Munitions Board at Ottawa, afterward going to Washington, District of Columbia, at the request of the British Government, to act as chairman of the British War Board there. His services in connection with the immense volume of business arising out of the British war orders placed in the United States have been of the highest importance.

Mr. Charles B. McNaught is a Toronto business man. He has been vice-chairman of the War Trade Board at Ottawa since its inception. Mr. McNaught will continue as a member of the commission at least during the period of the remainder of the activities of the War Trade Board, whose work is to some extent related to that of the commission.

Mr. H. B. Thomson, who is also chairman of the Canada Food Board, has been for years managing director of a wholesale firm in Victoria, British Columbia. For three parliaments he represented Victoria in the Legislature. As chairman of the provincial Shipbuilding Commission, he did important public service, inaugurating the wooden shipbuilding industry on a basis that proved successful without cost to the government, although it was under guarantee to meet any deficit.

WAR SAVINGS STAMPS FOR THE CANADIANS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ontario—Representatives from every province in Canada, with the exception of Prince Edward Island, of the National War Savings Committee have been in conference here with Sir Thomas White, Minister of Finance, on the war savings stamp campaign. The Minister said that, as a result of the Victory loan, Canada now had no floating debt of any consequence. Referring to the war savings campaign, he said it had been postponed owing to the Victory Loan. The watchword of the reconstruction period must be "produce and save," and it was absolutely necessary that the people of Canada should practice old-fashioned thrift in order to meet the burdens of the war. Unlike the Liberty Loan campaigns, the war savings campaign would be in the nature of a steady propaganda, largely educative in character.

Mr. Pierre Jay, representing the United States Treasury, advanced the belief that the United States war saving plan would become a permanent institution in government finance. Sir Herbert Ames pointed out that the war savings campaign would result in great benefit to the individual. Four dollars invested now would yield $5 in five years, and the purchasing power of $5 in 1924, he predicted, would be much greater than it is today.

SEAMEN'S LEADER ASSAILS BOLSHEVISM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ontario—Mr. Peter Wright, president of the British Seamen's Union, speaking in Ottawa recently, warned his hearers against Bolshevism, saying: "They say, 'Put the capitalists in jail and have more money.' They tried it out in Russia. You know the results. I ask you in earnestness and solemnity to watch the Bolshevists in Canada. They've done nothing in this war but earn all the money they could. Now the war is over they are getting hold of the returned soldier. They are telling him he is not getting enough pension, running down the capitalists, trying to poison his mind. They are looking forward to the day when they might unite with the returned soldier and start a revolution." He did not believe, however, that the soldier would be misled by these "dreamers."

Referring to labor's loyalty the speaker said: "Employers must realize that labor has no foul intention. Labor is in earnest and determined and is not going back to pre-war conditions. Labor is determined to see that man is regarded as a human factor and not a machine to be exploited for the sake of creating dividends and surplus value. Why should all the good things be left to those who neither toil nor spin? We do not blame them; they are the victims of circumstances. But we in Great Britain are going to remove these obstacles and make Great Britain purer, more wholesome and cleaner. Men of the Dominion, men of the Empire, men who love labor, unite and consolidate with the comrades of the great war. Join hand in hand with them in bringing about a better world."

ONTARIO LABOR PARTY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ontario—Before the members of the University Club recently Mr. John Cameron, president of the Allied Trades and Labor Council, explained the aims of the Independent Labor Party of Ontario. He said that the object of the party was to promote the political, economic and social interest of the people who lived by their labors, mental or manual, as distinct from those who lived by the profits made from the labors of others. The purpose of the organization was to elect men who would stand by the democratic ideals of a working class movement.

RAILWAY OPERATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

TORONTO, Ontario—The Ontario operating committee of the Canadian Railway War Board, whose duty it is to supervise the traffic throughout the Province, has opened an office in Toronto. The chairman of the committee is C. G. Bowker, general superintendent of the Grand Trunk Railway. The Wabash, Pere Marquette and Timiskiming & Northern Ontario roads have signified their intention of joining with the other lines at the next meeting.

MINIMUM WAGE FIXED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

VANCOUVER, British Columbia—The fixing of the minimum wage for female clerks in mercantile houses at $12.75 a week, as the result of the first sitting of the new Minimum Wage Board appointed by the provincial government, is meeting with hearty disapproval from the local Trades and Labor Council.

SALMON PRICE AGREEMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ontario — The British Government has agreed to pay $16 per case for the commandeered salmon pack of Canada. This was the price asked by the packers. The total pack is now stated to be 1,600,000 cases and of this the British authorities are to take 75 per cent to be used for supplying soldiers and civilians overseas.

'WAY DOWN SOUTH'

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Old Mammy

SOMEHOW or other I have always enjoyed the sunny side of the Negro's character. Whatever his faults, he has always given me a hearty laugh, a laugh—I can't explain why—mingled with compassion. I would not quarrel with those who have the race prejudice—no doubt they have their reasons—but I have had the good fortune to be brought in contact with only the Negro's sunny, human and humorous side. What, to some people, is a bunch of "no account, lazy Niggers" is to me a lot of laughing, careless children, and I have sketched them in the highways and byways of Savannah, Charleston, Louisville, Memphis, New Orleans; and whether toiling in the cotton fields or on the levee, singing in the cabarets, dancing in vaudeville or working as Pullman porter or waiter in hotels and clubs, the colored "gen'men" have always brought joy to my heart.

Who, without prejudice, could resist the bubbling, childish comedy of the average colored waiter who loves to use the big words he vaguely remembers having heard whilst serving at the table? Recently whilst dining in a famous Southern hotel, a rather distinguished looking lady and gentleman walked into the dining room and were given seats a few tables away. "Dat's Mistah and Miss's Oppenheimah," whispered the colored waiter at my elbow. "Dey has de biggest clothin' sto' in de city."

"Are they Jewish people?" I asked, for no other reason than I just wanted to hear him talk.

"Yes, sah, dey am Jewish people, sah—but—but—I don't tink dey is 'oxidized.'"

Somewhere in the distant past he had heard orthodox people described and he just made a stab at the word. Cold print will never reproduce the way he said it. Whilst spending a few days at a Memphis hostelry I became acquainted with a white-haired waiter who was a veritable gold mine of unconscious humor. "What's your name?" I asked, as I fumbled in my pocket for his after-dinner tip.

"Mah name's George Washington Andrews, sah," he replied.

"George Washington?" I repeated incredulously. "That name sounds familiar to me."

"Yes, sah," he replied, "I'se worked around heah three yeahs."

Whilst in Louisville I had a few days lay-off before starting for my next city, so I took the opportunity to

A Study

arrange a visit to the famous Mammoth Caves. "Where are the Mammoth Caves?" I asked a colored waiter. "What state are they in?"

"Well, boss," he answered, as he flicked a fly from the table with a napkin, "dey is nearly always in a wet state, but de 'tendants down dere lens yo' all rubbers." I understood what he meant when I visited the caves and tramped for hours under the dripping stalactites and was glad of the rubber coat provided by the guide.

A hazy, humid atmosphere lying over the river, which is very still (and very muddy) at Memphis, some idle paddle steamers lying alongside the levee, an unhitched team of mules lazily browsing—a fitting background this for the picturesquely ragged group of Negroes sitting about some bales of cotton, quietly harmonizing.

Ragtime, or rather syncopated melody, in this setting seems the proper thing; in fact anything else in the way of song would be, as it were, a false note. And what melody! Unfortunately they cannot write it down. Dress these same harmonizers in up-to-date dinner jackets, have them sing alleged Southern melodies (written by young men who have never been further south than Battery Park, Manhattan) before a painted drop with a cut-out moon, and tired audiences in costly theaters are satisfied that they are seeing the real thing.

I cannot forget a trip up the Mississippi in a lazy steamboat which carried provisions to the Negro gangs mending the levee at secluded points. An old shirt hanging on a pole by the bank would be the signal for the pilot to back water and roll a barrel of flour and some bacon down a plank from the boat to the shore. A couple of toots of the whistle and from the dense tangle of the foliage a Negro with a mule would appear, singing—always singing— to haul away the barrel. About dusk when the river is so still and quiet, from the shadowy banks would come the melody of the gangs sitting about the camp fires. I know of nothing more peaceful and soothing than these tunes.

Of course, I have been reminded by my friends—the joy-killers—that I would find no romance in the Negro if

"Say, Boss, I bet I can guess de date on dat dime yo' is goin' to giv mah."

I permanently resided in his midst. They complain that he is lazy, but for me his laziness is a laugh. Once I saw a policeman, patrolling the water front at New Orleans, roughly awaken a sleeping Negro. "Wake up, you lazy good-for-nothing, you ought to be working; everybody's working now-a-days. Don't you know there's a war on?" The Negro, after stretching himself à la Rip Van Winkle for a few moments, complained that he had been so "ter-ble busy" he "didn't had no time to read about no war."

A happy hunting ground for the sketchist is the picturesque lanes of Charleston, South Carolina. Apart from the traditions, the history and romance of this charming city of old churches, quaint old colonial houses and delightful people, there is an added attraction (for those who can appreciate them) in the itinerant groups of Negroes—mostly kiddies—who inhabit the streets.

The Negro is camera shy, but he will pose (for a consideration) to be sketched. The moment I turned into one of these streets with my folded sketching easel the men and women, mistaking it for a camera tripod, would fly for cover. But from the moment I bought a nickel's worth of confidence from the pickaninnies and started to pose them, black heads would peep out of doors, windows and gates, to be stealthily followed by shoulders, arms and legs, till I had the whole of the street inhabitants standing around me as I worked. Oh, could I but transfer to paper the unctuous laughter, the chuckling comments, the delightfully stupid repartee of that good-natured, happy crowd of grown-up children.

Savannah, Georgia, is also a fertile field for the student of the Negro and his ways. At every second block along the main street there are beautifully kept parks crowned with semi-tropical foliage. Beneath the friendly shade of majestic palms typical Negro "mammies" fondle pretty white children, while close by the colored stage hands of the legitimate theater of the

"I bin so busy"

town sit at the curb by the stage door, singing as they wait to load or unload the stage scenery. I heard these kindly colored boys several times when I was in Savannah, and enjoyed their harmony immensely.

Those who takes himself seriously is to me the most humorous. In Knoxville, Tennessee, I used to talk to a Negro expressman who attended night school and during the day aired his acquired knowledge upon his best friend, his mule—whom he seemed to adore. He would (while waiting at the curb to be hired) talk to the mule for hours at a time. I really suspect that he talked to the bystanders through the mule.

"Yus, sah, I calls my mule Dan-yel." Then stroking the animal affectionately, "You is suttinly clevah like Dan-yel Webster, who is gwine and wrote a big book full of words and who busted into de lion's den." He would confide in Dan-yel the equator was a "menagerie lion runnin' round de earf" and that the "Constitootion" of the United States was its heart, its lungs and eveythin' else in Uncle Sam's body.

Speaking of Knoxville reminds me of one of the Negro help who was told by the manager of the hotel that some guests were complaining that the rats ate their shoes. "Where do all those rats come from, anyway?" asked the boss. "Doan know, sah—'less dey comes from de—rat-skellar down-stairs."

Sketches drawn from life for The Christian Science Monitor.

MUNICIPAL MILK PROJECT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

WINNIPEG, Manitoba—The city will establish a plant to supply the citizens of Winnipeg with milk and milk products, if the recommendation of the Municipal Milk Supply Committee is carried out. P. B. Tustin, chief of the food and dairy division of the City Council, was appointed to prepare statistics for submission at the next meeting of the city council to show the estimated cost of and upkeep of a small herd of cows and to establish a dairy on the land owned by the city in the Stonewall district. The initial capacity of the dairy will be placed at 5000 gallons per day.

FRUIT EXPORTS VALUE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

VERNON, British Columbia — Exports from farm and fruit ranges in the Okanagan Valley this year will exceed $4,000,000 in value, according to latest reliable estimates. The output from this district alone will be in the neighborhood of $1,250,000. The Okanagan United Growers, the outstanding organization in the valley, is authority for the statement that this year's prices show an increase over those of last year of from 10 to 25 per cent on soft fruits and from 40 to 50 per cent on apples.

MUNICIPAL MILK PLANT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

WINNIPEG, Manitoba — Conditions growing out of the alleged milk monopoly in Winnipeg have reached such extremes that Mayor-elect Gray and a majority of the new council have expressed their determination to begin early in the new year the establishment of a municipal plant to supply Winnipeg and adjacent suburbs. It is now charged by those interested in securing pure milk at reasonable figures here that one creamery has advanced prices out of proportion to the cost of production though the company claims it had the Canadian Food Board's permission in each step it took in this direction and that the board advised that as long as the "spread" between the price charged the consumer and the price paid for the raw product corresponded to regulations, the board was not interested. The probe instituted by the civic authorities disclosed, it is said, that the company had for years been earning 20 per cent on the actual invested capital, though this was vigorously denied by the company's executive. One item the company had charged on its books was $190,000 for "good will," representing the absorption of a competitive firm.

OBJECTION TO PUBLIC GRANT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

WINNIPEG, Manitoba—The property owners of this city have issued instructions to their solicitor to move immediately for an injunction to restrain the city from paying over the grant of $15,000 voted Monday night by the City Council to the Navy League. They claim the making of the grant is beyond the authority of the City Council, no provision having been made for it in the estimates for the fiscal year. Those interested in the application for an injunction point out that during the recent Y. M. C. A. campaign in Toronto for the Red Triangle hut fund, the city of Toronto voted $15,000 and a ratepayer secured an injunction, the judge ruling that it was beyond the authority of the City Council to make a grant when it was not provided for in the estimates.

"Whct's yo' all doin'?"

ROYAL MOUNTED POLICE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ontario—The Royal North West Mounted Police Force is to be increased in strength to 1200 men. Its duties will cover activities in Alberta, Saskatchewan, British Columbia, Manitoba and part of Ontario. Its duties are enforcement of federal laws, patrolling and protection of the international boundary line; enforcement of all orders-in-council passed under the War Measure Act for the protection of public safety; generally, to aid and assist the civil powers in the preservation of law and order whenever the Government of Canada may direct.

LEGISLATIVE SEAT URGED FOR WOMEN

Ontario Labor Deputation Memorializes Premier and Ministers of Provincial Cabinet

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

TORONTO, Ontario—A deputation of women representing the Independent Labor Party waited upon Sir William Hearst, Premier of Ontario, asking that women be allowed to have a seat in the Legislature. They presented the following petition, addressed to Sir William Hearst and the ministers of the Cabinet:

"We have been selected as a deputation from the Independent Labor Party of Toronto to inform you that we held a convention in this city on Nov. 9, when a resolution was passed and unanimously carried that we consider women should be granted the same privileges as men and be permitted to have a seat, voice and vote in the Legislature. Labor has always stood for women's franchise and that is why the Independent Party is the first to introduce the subject, and we ask you to cast a law to govern the same. It is not necessary that we refer you back to the last four years to convince you that woman has proven herself capable of filling any position in life, for we have kept the wheels of industry revolving; we have responded to every demand made upon us, we are the mothers, sisters and daughters of the men of today. Is there any reason why we should not be placed on the same level as men? In asking this privilege we are voicing the sentiments of every woman in the province."

Another appeal referred to the injustice of the Act of 1917, making the qualification for women's suffrage the relationship to a soldier, and pointing out that this act gave the vote in many instances to the woman who had only been in the country for a few months, and prevented women who had been in the country many years from voting.

"We want Canada to return to constitutional government in order to avoid a revolution," it said. "We must have a government which is truly representative of the people. We believe that under present conditions our Canadian autonomy is endangered. We realize that political powers have passed from the many to the few, and this condition of things has made a great unrest in labor, agriculture and every other calling. We must have a system of government based on the greatest good for the greatest number, and we know that the Canadian Constitution, if sanely administered, will provide an answer to every question affecting a free people.

"We must have a system of education in our schools which will fit the child for a life of service rather than a career of money-making, and we Canadian women demand that every child born in Canada shall at least have equal opportunity under educational laws."

The Premier received the deputation cordially, and in his reply referred to the rapid progress that had been made in Province in the direction they were now arguing for, and outlined the granting of the municipal vote to women and the parliamentary vote given in the recent election. He concluded by saying: "If the women really want seats in Parliament, in my opinion they will get them."

SHOE ORDERS CANCELED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

MONTREAL, Quebec—Leather manufacturers and shoemen have received notification from the Dominion Government that orders placed and not yet filled are to be canceled. The number of pairs of boots involved is estimated at 165,000 here.

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Franklin said:
"The way to wealth is as plain as the way to market. It depends upon Industry and Frugality. Waste neither time nor money, but make the best use of both."
You could not make a better use of a part of the earnings of your time than by making it the foundation for future comfort and independence. Start a Home Savings Bank Savings Account today with a dollar or more. Then add to it as often and as much as you can.
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HEALTH INSURANCE AND PROPAGANDA

Speaker at Thrift Conference Declares German Attempts to Introduce System Into United States Must Be Frustrated

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, New York—"The German propaganda for the extension of compulsory health insurance, particularly into countries like the United States, will have to come to an end. The subtle menace of the further spread of German ideas of government and social control may now happily be considered a thing of the past," said Frederick L. Hoffman of Newark, New Jersey, at a thrift conference recently held in this city.

Mr. Hoffman outlined the failure of German compulsory health insurance as one of the revelations of the war, uncovered the attempts to introduce the system in the United States, and explained why those attempts must be frustrated, for the good of the whole people.

"The primary purpose of the establishment of compulsory social insurance in Germany," said Mr. Hoffman, "was to hinder the rise, curtail the powers, and ultimately destroy the socialistic movement, chiefly as represented by the political activities of the Social Democratic Party. It was conceived by the imperial régime as a paramount necessity to stabilize and perpetuate the imperial throne and as a condition precedent to the secret projects of the military powers for world conquest and imperial aggrandizement. By means of a cleverly devised terminology and downright methods of deliberate deception, the German working people were deluded into the belief that the so-called system of compulsory health insurance was primarily intended for their benefit as the most effective means of social amelioration.

"Yet, what was called social insurance was never a true system or method of insurance in the universally accepted sense of the term derived from the Rhodian Sea Laws, in which the theory of equitable contributions proportionate to the benefits secured was first laid down and for all time. But the recognized social value of insurance methods was clearly realized by the German Government and utilized as a means of establishing the most drastic, burdensome and unnecessary system of social control conceivable, even under the régime of an imperial and military autocracy, for in all the autocracies of the past the government concerned itself chiefly with the control of the person for military purposes and the auxiliary exercise of the taxing power to secure the required revenues for military needs.

"The German Government, clearly realizing in the rising tide of German democracy a serious menace to the imperial throne, relied upon the system of compulsory social insurance to bring about the complete subjection of German wage-earners to the will and the whim of the vast bureaucratic and, of course, primarily political machine organized in connection therewith."

The entire inadequacy of compulsory health insurance to accomplish the ends claimed for it by its German promoters, and therefore the futility of establishing any such system in the United States, is pointed out by Mr. Hoffman in his summary of the evidence against that system, which reads in part as follows:

"Instead of effectively suppressing social democracy throughout the German Empire, the social insurance institutions merely served the purpose of furthering the spread and more general acceptance of radical socialistic doctrines, sustained by the feudalism and paternalism of the German Government. While social insurance was inaugurated by an imperial message signed by William I, it unquestionably came to an end by the abject surrender of the German military régime in the armistice, bearing the signature of the leader of the Socialist Party.

"Instead of lessening the prevailing amount of social unrest, the social insurance institutions merely increased the demand for additional benefits out of all proportion to the intrinsic value of the financial contributions made by employers and employees.

"Instead of substantially improving the economic condition of German wage-earners, the benefits provided through social insurance were never adequate to meet more than the requirements of a minimum standard of life. Regardless of a considerable measure of economic progress due to general causes, and largely, no doubt, to a protective tariff, the social condition of the mass of the German people at the outbreak of the war, proportionate to their intelligence and industry, was lamentably below the corresponding standard of labor and life prevailing in the United States.

"The condition of the medical profession throughout Germany has not been materially improved, but quite to the contrary the ethical standards have been perceptibly lowered, attaining in some communities to the proportions of a positive public scandal.

"After all, the most lamentable consequence of social insurance in Germany has been the measurable lowering of the social and individual morality of the German people. The system in every direction has fostered dishonesty, deception and dissimulation. Imposition upon the funds, the drawing of sick pay during periods of unemployment as the basis of certificates of illness wrongfully issued by attending physicians, had become the rule rather than the exception throughout Germany at the outbreak of the war. Numerous investigations made by impartial inquiry reveal the widespread practice of malingering, frequently attaining to half the proportion of all the sick claims, chiefly made for short periods of time and involving in the aggregate enormous burdens upon German industry.

"Lax social morality in this direction is reflected also in the high rate of suicide, in the relative frequency of suicide among children, in deplorable conditions of sex morality and lamentable shortcomings in housing accommodation. The war has revealed the true character of the German people, in marked contrast to the belief heretofore held, that in whatever other directions they might fall short by comparison, they were at least law-abiding, honorable and humane.

"The evidence revealed by a careful analysis of social insurance experience proves with equal conclusiveness that in consequence of a system resting upon principles of paternalism and coercion, the mind and the morals of the German people had become perverted to a condition of dissimulation and fraud, totally unthinkable of being tolerated in any other country in the world.

"The German experience proves the inadequacy of social insurance as an effective means of securing the required degree of continuous social progress demanded by modern standards of labor and life. The fundamental principle of such progress is social justice and the largest measure of political and social freedom consistent with the security, the well-being and the happiness of all. The German experiment in paternalism and coercion sounds the most convincing note of warning to other industrial countries, where under free institutions, under the ministry of voluntary service, savings and self-sacrifice, infinitely greater and more lasting results have been achieved. It is devoutly to be hoped that the warning will be heeded by the American people and that they will develop a strong and thoroughly effective opposition to any and every tendency toward autocracy, paternalism and coercion, inherently hostile to our traditional conceptions of personal and political liberty in a democracy."

Mr. Hoffman also declares that assertions concerning the physical progress of the German people under social insurance are disproved by the comparative statistics of physical well-being.

ANOTHER TEXAS DRY MEASURE PROPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

AUSTIN, Texas—Texas prohibitionists have framed an amendment to the Constitution of Texas which the Legislature will be asked to submit to the people for ratification at an election to be held next summer, prohibiting for all time the sale, manufacture and transportation of intoxicating liquors in Texas. The meeting was held at the call of a number of the leading prohibitionists of the State and was brought about by the opinion of the Court of Criminal Appeals recently in which the statewide law was declared unconstitutional.

LABOR'S AID TO CAPITAL INVITED

Chicago Foreign Trades Council Branch Seeks Cooperation of Labor Leaders in Solving Problems Common to Both

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Illinois — With the thought of bringing labor and capital into closer touch, the local committee of the National Foreign Trades Council has invited Victor Orlander and George Perkins, labor leaders of Chicago, to represent labor on that committee, and to meet with the council at its convention next April.

This is a departure from the usual rule of the National Foreign Trades Council, but it is in line with the tendency at the present time, said John J. Arnold, chairman of the local committee, to bring about a better understanding between labor and capital. Mr. Arnold declared that it is impossible to segregate the two, as the interests of both are identical.

Labor and capital should be brought into touch, and all that is lacking between them, he said, is the human touch. Corporations and organizations of capital are here to stay, and so is labor. Instead of going back to the old individualistic plan, present conditions, he said, must be recognized. In so far as possible, a closer human touch must be introduced. In his judgment, the best way it can be done now is by bringing the representatives of capital and the leaders in the international, national and local labor organizations face to face around the conference table, especially where their interests are identical.

Labor problems cannot be entirely eliminated, but this ought to help solve them, he said. Capital does not think that labor is all wrong, but wrong in some respects, and labor has the same view of capital. The thing to do, then, is to get together and discuss the wrongs from both sides, with a desire to bring about an equitable solution.

Mr. Arnold said he could see no reason for serious labor troubles. The cost of living and the cost of labor have reached a new high point in the circle, and naturally the tendency ought to be downward, but not to the old level. The labor problem, however, he said, is a big problem, and it will not adjust itself. It would be dangerous, he stated, to take such a view. Things that are being done indicate a willingness of capital and labor to get together. He believes that chambers of commerce should invite labor leaders into their organizations, and has so stated to the Chicago Chamber of Commerce. There is a tendency over the country to encourage the move to get capital and labor together he said, but how far it will go he could not say. There will be difficulties, Mr. Arnold declared, in spite of the best efforts that may be made, but a goal must be set and all must work to reach it.

TRIAL OF VERMONT OFFICIAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vermont—By an agreement of the court, state officers and the respondent's counsel, the case of the State of Vermont against Frank C. Williams, state bank examiner, on charges of malfeasance in office, will not be tried until Dec. 30. The trial grows out of the alleged shortage of $20,000 in the accounts of Gov. Horace F. Graham of Vermont, in the 14 years which he held the office of state auditor from 1902 to 1916. It is claimed that the shortage was known by Mr. Williams when he made his regular examinations and that he refused to disclose the facts to the Legislature for their investigation.

CONTROL OF FISH BUYING ALLEGED

New Testimony Is Introduced in Trial of Suit Against New England Dealers in Boston

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—In order that five fish dealers at Provincetown, Massachusetts, might control the fish business at that port, and in consideration of their sending half of their supplies to the New England Fish Exchange, which is composed of dealers on the Boston Fish Pier, this organization paid $50 a week for the greater part of 1914 to an independent dealer in Provincetown, upon an agreement that he would keep his hands off the fish-buying business, according to charges made at the fish trial in the United States District Court on Friday.

The evidence regarding conditions in Provincetown was presented by federal attorneys to substantiate the claim that 40 dealers at the Boston Fish Pier have a monopoly of the groundfish business in the United States.

Earlier in the trial Albert E. Watts, a fish dealer and a member of the Provincetown committee of the Exchange, testified that in order that the Boston dealers might obtain some of the fish at Provincetown, a representative of the Exchange was sent there to bid for fish. The immediate result was that fish was bid up to $7 a hundred at Provincetown, while the same kind of fish was selling in Boston at $5 a hundred.

An agreement was finally reached with the Provincetown dealers to accept Boston prices and to ship a third or a half of their purchases from the Cape Cod fishermen to Boston, the remainder going to New York. This arrangement continued until early in 1914 when F. R. Neale began "buzzing" around among the fishermen coming into Provincetown.

The testimony of John P. Silva, a fisherman of Provincetown, taken last summer, was to the effect that Neale frequently paid the fishermen from ½ to 1 cent more a pound for fish than the five dealers. Mr. Neale's activities were reported to Boston, testified Mr. Silva, with the result that the Provincetown committee of the exchange came to Provincetown and made an agreement to pay Mr. Neale $50 a week to refrain from bidding for fish from the fishermen. This enabled the five dealers to take all the catch landed and continue the business of sending part of it to Boston and to New York.

The exchange assessed the five dealers each $10 weekly, according to Mr. Watts, payments being by check, while a check for $50 was mailed back to Mr. Neale at Provincetown. This arrangement continued for nearly a year, when Mr. Neale retired and the old agreement was resumed between the Boston and Provincetown fish dealers.

CUBAN STRIKES AND RED FLAG DISPLAYS

People of Island Concerned Over Apparent Bolshevist Tendencies—One Paper Reviews the Situation in Humorous Vein

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HAVANA, Cuba — Two general strikes in Cuba within a period of 30 days, completely tying up labor of almost every description, with demonstrations in which the red flag is displayed to the exclusion of the national emblem, are causing serious consideration here about how it is all to end. The question is being asked whether Cuba is to fall a victim of the Bolsheviki, or if such tendencies are to provoke another American intervention, or if the people will come to a realization of the dangers they are running, and call a halt in time. Some of the Cuban newspapers frankly tell the labor elements that they are risking the very independence of their country; other newspapers view the situation as only a passing affair, and express the belief that all will work out all right; while some treat the situation humorously, as can be judged by the following editorial translated from La Noche, one of Havana's most widely read evening newspapers:

"No other being on earth shows so highly developed as the Cuban the instinct of imitativeness. The Cuban adapts and imitates with marvelous celerity, and as Bolshevism is just now the fashion, the Cuban feels himself a Bolshevik. He has gone crazy on strikes and believes that on stepping-stones of any one of these general strikes he will rise to be a Lenine and convert the Congress into a Soviet—false concepts of labor movements which, happily, do not involve political problems.

"The anarchistic Russian ideas, which must be very hot to inflame a Russian—cold man of cold clime—in the super-heated tropical imagination produce disastrous results. Just listen to them: 'Down with property! Property is robbery. The rich are thieves. We must rob the rich and despoil them of all they have. We will divide among ourselves the chalets of Vedado' (Havana's fashionable suburb), 'the business houses of Muralla' (Havana's Wall Street), 'the automobiles of the municipality,' etc. 'Down with the bourgeoisie!' they shout, as though on this little island of the Caribbean we weren't all of us bourgeoisie more or less.

"But we need not be alarmed over these sociological commotions of the Cubiche. This will pass as have passed so many other things that seemed grave, but wound up in a danzon (a Cuban dance). It is but the imitative impulse, the fondness for always being in style—the last word in worldly vagaries.

"In the days of the Spanish colony, for instance, the majority of the native born of our subsoil delighted to follow behind the Spanish battalions, shouting vivas for Weyler or Polavieja. During the American intervention they felt themselves Yankees and tried to talk English. Then, with the coming of the republic, every one claimed to have sent quinine to the insurrectos. In the August revolution they hated Don Tomas Estrada Palma and stole horses and with the ill-fated insurrection of February, though they lost the fight, they had a pretty little piece of music and they chanted the 'Chambelona' as if it were the 'Marseillaise.'

"Now it is Bolshevism that has struck us. We know these theories by cable and that is enough. It is not recognized that Bolshevism is an eternal blot upon and an eternal menace to popular revolutions. But as they killed the Tzar, raised the red flag, and took all the properties from their legitimate owners it is deemed a magnificent régime.

"Always in this land it has been the minority, a conscientious, educated and worthy minority, that has done whatever has been done of good among Cubans. A minority started and maintained our rebellions against Spain. In peace it is a minority that takes up our national problems and labors to solve them wisely. There probably even now is a minority that has not let itself be led away by Russian Bolshevism."

It is one of the happy things about Cuba that no matter how serious a matter may appear to be, the danger is often eliminated by treating the subject as a joke, and it may be that the editorial of La Noche will have this very effect. The Cuba Railroad Company and the many merchants who have suffered hundreds of thousands of dollars in damages resulting from the strike that has tied up the three eastern provinces for weeks, may not, however, be able to see the point.

PLACES FOR WAR WORKERS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—In its first report on the part it is playing in restoring war workers and discharged soldiers to peace-time industry, the United States Employment Service announced on Friday that during the week ending Dec. 7, places were found for 84,284.

FIVE-YEAR PLAN ON RAILWAYS URGED

Its Approval, Says Director-General, Would Result in Rate Reductions Within a Year

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor Leased Wires

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Reduction of freight and passenger rates within the next 12 months has been declared probable by the Director-General if the five-year period of control of the national railroads is approved by Congress. Mr. McAdoo, in a conference with newspaper correspondents, said the only solution of the transportation problem is "to buckle down to a test for a reasonable time." He said the present standard of wages could be maintained without serious trouble "because the government should furnish transportation at cost and the volume of traffic would produce sufficient revenue if all elements cooperate."

"No government test," said he, "ought to take place in the heat of a political campaign. That is one of the reasons why I advocated a five-year plan in trying out operation by the federal government. We ought to settle down to a thorough demonstration and make the decision on experience rather than theory."

Mr. McAdoo said there had been no decision as to his successor as director-general. He announced that the service has been improved rapidly by the adding of trains to the service on practically every trunk line. He also announced the signing of a contract with the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh railroad.

WEIGHT RULE TO BE ENFORCED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BURLINGTON, Vermont—Vermont is to join hands with Massachusetts and New Hampshire in an effort to obtain a strict enforcement of the ruling made by the federal Bureau of Chemistry that a pound package must contain a pound net. The last named states have expressed a desire to have the law enforced either by prosecution in their own territory or by a joint prosecution by the federal government, and Vermont is to join in with them.

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UNIVERSITY, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

COAST COLLEGES EVENLY MATCHED

Pacific Coast Conference Football Victories This Fall Were Won by Very Narrow Margins—California Is Undefeated

PACIFC COAST CONFERENCE FOOTBALL STANDING 1918

College—	Won	Lost	P.C.
University of California...	1	0	1.000
University of Oregon	2	1	.667
University of Washington	1	1	.500
Oregon Agricutural College	0	2	.000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

MISSOULA, Montana — War-time football elevens, representing northwestern colleges, were evenly matched on the gridiron during the season just concluded, each contest played being decided by very narrow margins. A single touchdown brought victory in each of the four big games on the Pacific Coast, while the games in the eastern end of the conference, between Idaho, Washington State College and Gonzaga were all very close.

The University of California, through its victory over the University of Oregon, may claim the Pacific Coast Conference championship, while the University of Oregon, through defeating the University of Washington, 7 to 0, and the Oregon Agricultural College, 13 to 6, holds the North Pacific Coast title.

University of Oregon also defeated the Foundation Shipyards team of Portland, the one hundred and sixty-sixth depot brigade eleven of Camp Lewis and lost to the Multnomah Club team of Portland during the season. Frank and Vincent Jacobberger, Brandenburg, Watson and Blake, none of whom had enjoyed any previous university experience, starred in the backfield for the Oregon eleven, which was coached by Charles Huntington, a graduate of the Eugene institution. Wilson at end was the only veteran of the 1917 eleven who returned this year to play with Oregon.

The University of Washington eleven, though it started its season late, played excellent football, winning two of its three games and losing to the University of Oregon, for the first time in 11 years, by the score of 7 to 0. Ringheim, former Iowa State College star, was captain of the team, playing at tackle. Eckmann, a youthful Seattle (Washington) High School graduate, starred at quarterback, with Hobi, Place, Carrigan and Lambert showing well in advancing the ball. The Washington team was coached by Savage, former Washington end, who learned his football under Gilmore Dobie.

The Oregon Agricultural College eleven was coached by William Hargiss, last year director of athletics at the Emporia Normal School, Emporia, Kansas. The team defeated Vancouver Barracks and the Standifer Shipbuilding eleven of Portland and was defeated by Oregon, Washington, and Camp Lewis. Badley, quarterback, a freshman; Powell, the big fullback; Archibald, halfback; and Ash, Lippman and Christiansen, tackles, were the stars. The Agricultural College's last game was against the Multnomah Club of Portland, which defeated Hargiss' warriors by the score of 6 to 0.

The two teams of the Northwestern Collegiate Conference, composed of the universities of Idaho and Montana, Washington State College and Whitman, played football. The University of Idaho claims the championship by virtue of having defeated Washington State College for the first time in five years, the Idaho team leading 7 to 6 when the referee's whistle ended the contest. Idaho defeated Gonzaga, 13 to 7, and played a tie game with the same team, 7 to 7, in another contest, while Washington State College defeated Gonzaga on Thanksgiving Day, 20 to 6. Failure to kick goal after Jenne, quarterback, last year a member of the Washington State College freshman team, had crossed the goal line, cost the Washington State College team its game with Idaho. Idaho won when Brigham kicked the goal after Perrine had dashed around the end for a touchdown.

Lieutenant Meehan, end, Perrine and Barber, tackles, Graff, center and Brigham Gharrity, Lieutenant Hanson and Irving in the backfield, were the stellar performers in the University of Idaho lineup, which was coached by Lieut. W. C. Bleamaster. For Washington State College, Jenne, Brandt, Morrison, Richardson, McIvor and Durrwachter were the star performers. Washington State College played its first game on Thanksgiving Day.

WESTMINSTER WILL PLAY BASKETBALL

FULTON, Missouri — Basketball practice for the Westminster College five will not begin until after the holidays, according to Coach W. B. Whitlaw. As the football team will furnish many men for the basketball squad, it is expected that the men will be in fine shape to get down to a hard routine at the beginning.

About 20 men are expected to try for places on the five and that will mean keener competition than ever before. It is only the last two years that Westminster has competed in the winter sport and this has been made possible through the use of the William Woods Gymnasium. Whitlow has written to every coach on the circuit asking for games.

Coach Lemke of the Central Wesleyans already has asked for a reservation of two games, one to be played here and one in Warrenton. The first two games of the season in all likelihood will be played with Missouri Military Academy of Mexico, one to be staged in that city and one in Fulton.

INDOOR MEET IS A BIG SUCCESS

New York Athletic Club's First Track and Field Games of Winter Furnish Good Sport

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, New York—That the series of indoor track and field meets which the New York Athletic Club plans to run this winter will prove to be fully as successful as the weekly outdoor meets held by that club at Travers Island last summer, is the opinion of those who witnessed and competed in the first of these indoor games held at the Twenty-Second Regiment Armory this week.

There were 11 events on the program and, as a rule, the competition for places was very close. The open events were handicap affairs and the scratch and low-handicap men were forced to show their best form to get among the point winners.

One of the most interesting events of the meet was the two-mile open handicap in which Max Bohland, United States senior and junior cross-country champion, ran from scratch. As he was forced to concede handicaps as large as 200 yards, the champion did not get a place among the winners, first prize going to J. P. Knox of the Columbia University track team. Knox received the limit and won in 9m. 44 4-5s.

In the one-mile walk, R. F. Remer, the United States champion, and E. W. Renz, were placed on scratch. Remer was the only one of the two to finish, taking second place to John Coyle, who had the rather liberal handicap of 60 seconds. The summary of the chief events follows:

75-Yard Dash, Open, Handicap—Won by L. Canning, Dickinson H. S. (10 feet); B. Weisiger Jr., Manual Training H. S. (8 feet), second; R. Austin, Columbia University S. A. T. C. (9 feet), third. Time—8⅕s.

300-Yard Dash, Handicap, Army and Navy—Won by Al Smith, Pelham Bay N. T. S. (7 yards); J. O'Brien, Pelham Bay N. T. S. (scratch), second; J. Tackbach, Fordham University, S. A. T. C. (5 yards), third. Time—34s.

Three-Quarter Mile Run, Open, Handicap—Won by C. P. Coer, Paulist A. C. (60 yards); J. R. Sellers, New York A. C. (scratch), second; H. Wigger, Paulist A. C. (35 yards), third. Time—3:15⅖s.

One-Mile Run Handicap, for Army and Navy—Won by N. Brown, Pelham Bay N. T. S. (scratch); F. Joyce, Pelham Bay N. T. S. (45 yards), second; G. Nolan, Pelham Bay N. T. S. (20 yards), third. Time 4m. 40s.

Two-Mile Run, Open, Handicap—Won by J. P. Knox, Columbia University S. A. T. C. (200 yards); E. Weiman, Morningside A. C. (175 yards), second; J. Carey, Mohawk A. C. (160 yards), third. Time—9m. 44⅘s.

One-Mile Walk, Open Handicap—Won by John Coyle, unattached (60 secs.); R. F. Remer, New York A. C. (scratch), second; P. Berman, American Walkers Association (45 secs.), third.

PLAN SPECIAL RACE FOR SPEED BOATS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

DETROIT, Michigan—A. L. Judson, commodore of the Lake George Regatta Association, has accepted the challenge of the Detroit Yacht Club for a hydroplane race at Miami, Florida, this winter between the Miss Detroit III and the Whip-Po'-Will, Jr., although the definite arrangements have not yet been made.

The special race is the result of mutual lack of satisfaction at the American Power Boat Association championships here this summer. The eastern craft did not get going either of the first two days, although it won the third day's heat which the local champion only had to finish to take the cup. In the mile trials only the eastern boat finished, owing to heavy weather, and the other boats never completed the trials for the speed trophy owing to a misunderstanding with the officials.

The events proved nothing as to the relative merits of the two boats. Both have made more than 70 miles under ideal conditions, and each have averaged 63 miles an hour over championship courses.

At Toronto later the result was as unsatisfactory. The Miss Detroit II, being a lighter hydroplane, was not started by G. A. Wood, her driver, in the first heat, which gave the New York boat the points to decide the meet.

NEWMAN TO LEAD JEWELL TEAM

LIBERTY, Missouri—Newman has been unanimously elected captain of the 1919 Cardinal football team. Newman came to William Jewell from the Edgerton High School in the fall of 1917.

SUNDT TO LEAD BADGER TEAM

MADISON, Wisconsin—At a recent meeting of the University of Wisconsin football team, Guy Sundt, fullback, was elected captain for 1919.

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CONFERENCE HAS FEW STAR MEN

Western College Football Elevens of 1918 Season Show Players on Different Varsity Teams to Be Evenly Matched

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Illinois—Differently from former seasons, the 1918 football year in the Intercollegiate Conference A. A. closed with an absence of outstanding individual players. The caliber of the game played throughout the Conference was generally even, with Chicago way below the standard of other teams. The reason for the sameness in teams was due to the withdrawal from nearly every team of fine athletic material because of enlistment or assignment to other military camps after the individual students had registered at a particular S. A. T. C. Illinois, with a wealth of good material, was the one team which stood out.

There were a few players whose consistently good work marked them as men above the average. A consideration of the best backfield men shows a number of first-rate fullbacks, but a meager lot for the other positions. Illinois itself could present a complete backfield which would probably be as good as any all-star combination picked out from the rest of the conference. Robert Fletcher, quarterback; Kirkpatrick and Walquist, halfbacks; and Kopp, fullback, were the men who made the gains that won the games for the Illini.

The best of the other quarterbacks were Lampi, Minnesota; Underhill, Northwestern, and Knode, Michigan. Lampi's work was of a sparkling character in some games. Underhill, a veteran of several Conference seasons, ran his team with better skill than any rival of the "Big Ten," but his all-around game was not as effective as in former seasons. Knode was equipped by Coach F. H. Yost with a fine catalogue of plays, but did not call them all into use before the season closed, as he did not need to use them to win.

The list of halfback players is devoid of any names which immediately conjure up pictures of flashing runs. Cigrand, Northwestern; Ekberg, Minnesota; Scott, Iowa; Ralph Fletcher, Illinois; and Fouche, the best of Chicago's team, lead the halfback players of the conference, but no combination of them would measure up to the standard of the star men of former years, before the war.

It is a different story at fullback. Here there were such evenly matched stars as Steketee, Michigan; Kingsley, Minnesota, and Lohman, Iowa. Rivaling them for prominence were such other star men as Sundt, Wisconsin; Elton, Chicago; Markley, Purdue; Sabo, Illinois; and Peyton, Northwestern. Kingsley was an excellent forward passer, and a tower of strength to the whole Minnesota team. His exceptional height and speed gave him physical advantages which he used to the utmost. In the Chicago game, which Minnesota won, 7 to 0, he performed the feat of cutting across the field after Fouche, himself a fleet runner, and tackling the flying Chicago man from behind. Steketee of Michigan was another shining individual star for his team. He played an all-around good game, but looked more like a halfback than a fullback, because he was better at slipping through openings, and racing the ends for his gains, than at plunging into the rush line. He was a fine field-goal kicker also, and in the Syracuse game made all the points that defeated the eastern college, 15 to 0. Lohman of Iowa was a consistently hard driver, and did not seem to tire of carrying the ball when Iowa needed a few feet made by bucks, in order to gain its distance.

The best end player of the year was Captain Reed of Iowa. He was one of the most adept receivers of forward passes who played on a middle-west gridiron this fall. Three other very excellent ends were regarded as stars over the Conference circuit. They were Buchheit, Illinois; MacDonald, Ohio State; and Dunne, Michigan. All three men adjusted themselves well to open-field plays, and were a constant threat to an opposing eleven by their work at catching forward passes. All three were also known for their hard tackles, and their ability to drive the plays inside, where other line players might get the chance for tackles before a big gain could be reeled off.

As tackles, four men seemed almost evenly matched. Captain Ingwersen of Illinois unbeaten eleven, however, was rated as slightly above the other three. He was heavy, husky and fast on his feet, the ideal type of his position, and his work braced the Orange and Blue rush line to throw back opponents for frequent losses. He outplayed every individual opponent of the year. There were four other very good tackles who showed up well during the season: Slater, Iowa; Mann, Wisconsin; McLaughlin, Northwestern and Goetz, Michigan. Slater was a bulwark for Iowa, being outplayed only once, by Ingwersen. Mann, who was captain at Wisconsin, encouraged the whole team by his steady work. Goetz was a very shifty player and such a close follower of the ball that he enabled Michigan to score touchdowns against both Chicago and Ohio State, by blocking punts.

There were four good guards: Mohr and Hanchman, Illinois; Hunzelman, Iowa and Wallace, Minnesota. Pixley, a freshman player at Purdue, distinguished himself by hard play despite his lack of seasoning at the college game. Mohr was regarded as one of the best guards in the Conference in some years. Hunzelman of Iowa received a sincere tribute to his ability to stand and give the hard knocks which are the lot of the rush-line player, when Charles Bachman, star line man of the undefeated Great Lakes Naval Training Station team, said that he was the hardest player he ever faced across the scrimmage line.

The center position developed no players much above the ordinary. Vick of Michigan, Depler, Illinois, and Reber, Chicago, were accurate passers and good men on defense. Vick in particular played an open center on defense and frequently figured in tackles. Depler was highly successful in the clean, brisk passes required for the successful execution of open and trick plays by the Illinois team.

Illinois' team play was one of the features of a season which lacked much of the enlivenment of those preceding. Coach Zuppke put on the field a team versed in both open and close plays, with several players of brains and experience, who were well able to direct when the scrimmage line should extend, and when tighten up for plays against opponents' weak spots in the line. Zuppke's tactics were to fool the other eleven by testing its defense against open formations; then quickly closing his team together compactly for a series of drives against the line. By combining still another element of the unexpected with such tactics, in schooling his men on short forward passes, he was able to throw the defense off in every game.

MINOR LEAGUES TO MEET BEFORE MAJORS

CHICAGO, Illinois—M. H. Sexton, president of the National Association of Minor Leagues, advised President T. J. Hickey of the American Association Friday that the special meeting of the minor leagues will probably be held in Chicago on Jan. 14, two days before the joint meeting of the major leagues in New York.

The Minor Leaguers will request representation on the National Commission, and if this is granted, they will abolish the present board of arbitration.

NO CALIFORNIA TRIP

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, New York—Owing to the inability of the California Football Association to guarantee all the expenses of the trip, the Bethlehem soccer football team, champions of the United States Football Association, will not make its proposed trip to the Pacific Coast this winter.

KOPP TO CAPTAIN ILLINOIS

URBANA, Illinois—Fullback W. C. Kopp of Chicago was elected captain of the Illinois football team for 1919 at the eighteenth annual football dinner given the Orange and Blue. Kopp won letters in basketball, baseball and football.

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L. W. JOURDET TO COACH PENN FIVE

J. L. Martin '18, Former Captain, Is to Handle the Red and Blue Varsity Basketball Candidates Until Some Time in January

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania — Until Coach L. W. Jourdet returns from his government position, J. L. Martin '18, one of the best players ever developed at the University of Pennsylvania, will have charge of the basketball squad. Martin captained last year's intercollegiate winners and played a guard position, although he started out as a forward.

Penn's basketball committee, headed by Ralph Morgan, has virtually been given to understand that Jourdet, who has turned out two championship teams at the university, will be able to take up the coaching work early in January, but rather than waste all the time over the holidays, Martin was prevailed upon to direct the work of the big and promising squad.

L. R. Davis '19, captain of this year's quintet, will also assist Martin with the new candidates, so that by the time Coach Jourdet is ready to assume his position, the squad will be fairly well weeded out. More than 30 are out for the varsity team, but that list will be cut in half within the next few weeks.

In the mustering out of the last Students Army Training Corps students a few days ago it was learned that D. J. McNichol '21 and R. M. Stannard '19, two of the most promising basketball players in the university, were found unfit for discharge and would have to remain in the army until fit. This is a hardship to the Red and Blue's intercollegiate chances, as Stannard was one of the best forwards in collegiate ranks last season and McNichol captained the freshman team, which went through the season without a defeat.

With Stannard out, Acting Coach Martin is grooming Albert Mouradian '21 for the other forward position, with G. E. Sweeney '20, the Atlantic City boy who was one of the leading scorers in the intercollegiate league last season. Mouradian was a member of last year's freshman five. Captain Davis will probably be seen at center again, although there is some talk of A. Jefford '19, a varsity center of a few years ago, returning to college in January. At present Jefford is a lieutenant in the aviation service, stationed in Florida.

J. M. Mitchell '19 and McNichol are among the leading candidates for guard, with C. Murphy '19 and M. Zucker '21 also good defense players. Mitchell substituted for Martin last year when the latter was on the sidelines for more than a month.

H. R. Peck, one of the star guards of last year's team, who is now taking a military course at Camp Gordon, was expected back in January, but according to word received this week he will remain at the camp and try for his commission. Peck came to Penn from St. Alban's School at Washington and is an all-round athlete.

Lieut. J. A. Kunz '20 has been elected manager of the team. He succeeds A. C. McCarty '20, who is in the United States Marine Service, and will not return at the present. Kunz was recently mustered out of the army at Camp Grant. The task of arranging a schedule is not as difficult as was thought at first. College and service basketball teams from all parts of the East and Middle West want to arrange games with the Red and Blue, but, owing to the university being a member of the Intercollegiate League, not many outside games will be played. Shaw University of Raleigh, North Carolina, Carnegie Tech., University of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania State College, Lehigh, Rutgers and Syracuse, all seek games, but it is doubtful if any will be accommodated, outside of Rutgers and Syracuse. They have appeared on Penn's schedule for the last few years. In fact, Penn was the only team to defeat Syracuse last year.

Penn will open the season Saturday, Jan. 4, with Ursinus and the following week expects to start its league schedule. Columbia, Yale and Princeton are expected to battle with Pennsylvania in the league race, and Graduate Manager E. R. Bushnell says he believes Cornell will also play exhibition games. The chances are the Ithacans will come to Philadelphia for one game, and Pennsylvania may return the date.

PICKUPS

Baseball is becoming very popular in Venezuela.

The Southern Association has adopted the novel plan of not having a player stay with one club more than three years.

E. W. Mahan, the former Harvard varsity football and baseball star, is in France as a lieutenant in the United States Marine Corps.

John Lane, former secretary of the Boston Americans, who is now a pay clerk in the United States Navy, is on the transport Hancock.

Sergeant Murphy of the Mare Island Marines, expects to return to the Pacific Northwest, and be manager of the Portland (Oregon) Club of the Northwestern League.

Al Bridwell, formerly shortstop for the New York and Boston Nationals, is a candidate for the position of manager of the Milwaukee Club of the American Association.

Barney Dreyfuss, president of the Pittsburgh Nationals, says that he expects all of his players with the exception of Carslon, will be back before the 1919 season starts.

H. H. Frazee, president of the Boston Red Sox, has announced that he will not trade George Whiteman, the outfielder who made such a good showing in the last world series.

E. M. Reulbach, former major league pitcher, and secretary of the Baseball Players Fraternity, is being mentioned as the next manager of the Newark International League Club.

The Chicago National pitchers were pretty effective during the 1918 season, as they were credited with 23 shutouts. Vaughn led with eight, Tyler being a close second with seven.

J. W. Coombs has, after all, accepted the position of manager of the Philadelphia Nationals. Coombs was one of the greatest pitchers the game has seen, and he should make a splendid manager.

MORGAN WILL HEAD THE NEW YORK Y. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, New York—J. P. Morgan is now commodore of the New York Yacht Club, succeeding G. F. Baker, who has held the position during the duration of the war. H. S. Vanderbilt is now vice-commodore, while George Nichols has been elevated to the position of rear commodore. G. A. Cormack has been re-elected to the position of secretary, an office he has held for a number of years. The full list of officers as elected at the annual meeting follows:

J. P. Morgan, commodore; H. S. Vanderbilt, vice-commodore; George Nichols, rear commodore; G. A. Cormack, secretary; Tarrant Putnam, treasurer; H. W. Webb, measurer; W. B. Duncan, H. A. Bishop, C. L. Poor, Commodore F. L. Sawyer, U. S. N., Leonard Richards and R. W. Candler, membership committee; H. deB. Parsons, J. M. Macdonough, and F. O. Speeden, race committee; S. A. Brown, C. M. Billings, and H. T. Maury, house committee; J. D. Sparkman, C. W. Lee and H. B. Cane, library committee; F. M. Hoyt, H. N. Fletcher and C. S. Hoyt, model committee; H. P. Davidson, No. 2, Walther Luttgen, No. 3, A. C. James, No. 6, and J. H. Ladew, No. 10, committee on club stations and anchorages.

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"Buy useful gifts" is the Government's advice for this Holiday season. Our machines, which have been turning out underwear for our Army, have been released by the Government and are now making the fine elastic knit fabric for the "Peerless Union Suits." The suit that's tailored to fit—made with the perfect closed crotch and the two-button back flap.
Leading Dealers Everywhere
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ARRANGE DATES FOR BASKETBALL

Intercollegiate League Will Have Race During This Winter, but Championship Title Will Not Be Awarded Until 1920

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, New York—While the tentative schedule for the Intercollegiate Basketball League race of 1919 has been practically completed, it will not be given to the public until after the annual meeting of the National Collegiate Athletic Association, which will be held in this city next week. Ralph Moran, secretary of the league, has this matter in charge.

It will be recalled that at the recent special meeting of the executive committee of the league it was decided to hold a race this winter, but that no championship would be awarded. This action was largely due to the fact that four teams have each won two legs on the Heppy championship cup and need only another victory to secure permanent possession. The four colleges are Cornell, Pennsylvania, Yale and Columbia, and as the first named is not expected to be able to take part in the race and the three others have all been more or less weakened through their star players being in active service, it was thought best to have the decisive battle for the challenge trophy put over another year that each college might have a good chance to put an average varsity team in the field.

Four of the six teams which have made up the league in the past few years will be represented this winter. They are the University of Pennsylvania, Cornell University, Princeton University and Yale University. The two absentees will be Cornell University and Dartmouth College. The reason why these two will not be in the race is a lack of funds necessary to defray the traveling expenses on the long trips incident to playing home-and-home games. Both Cornell and Dartmouth are expected to maintain fives.

The 1919 season will probably start early in February and end in March. Each of the teams will play home-and-home games with the other, making six games for each five. Syracuse University is very anxious to gain admission to this league and claims to be able to put a five in the race this year. There is a possibility that favorable action may be taken by the league. If such is the case, it will be necessary to add two games to the schedule of each team. That Syracuse will some day be admitted to the league is confidently predicted; but it is possible the league may decide that it would be better to keep this year's non-championship race limited to the four original members.

This year will find the home teams playing in white uniforms, while the visiting teams will wear uniforms whose jersey will either be of the solid color or the combination of colors of the college they represent. This rule was adopted this year on account of the confusion which arose in the Princeton-Pennsylvania games last winter, when in the stress of the contests both players and officials were unable to distinguish the uniforms of the two teams, because the Red and Blue of Pennsylvania resembled so closely the Orange and Black of Princeton under electric light.

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BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

FINANCIAL WORLD AFFAIRS REVIEWED

Traders Still Puzzled as to How Stock Market Prices Will Move —Great Prosperity Looming Ahead Is Growing Opinion

The securities markets pursued a very irregular price course this week. Probably at no time in the history of the markets have traders been so much at sea as to the immediate trend of the markets. There is a growing belief, however, that great prosperity looms ahead for all branches of business. If wisdom is shown by governments and business interests generally, there is reason to believe that the greatest expansion ever enjoyed will be experienced throughout the entire world. Decline to a new low level of the new fourth Liberty 4¼ per cent bonds was the leading feature of the market.

In resolutions adopted this week by the National Association of Manufacturers in joint session with the advisory committee of the National Council of Industrial Defense at New York the sentiment was expressed that the United States was "on the threshold of an unprecedented business expansion." Addresses and articles by various prominent manufacturers in recent weeks have been along similar lines. When it becomes the general opinion that improvement in business is certain to take place, confidence will return and the securities markets will reflect it.

One thing that has tended to hamper market activity has been the money situation, and this has been the most important factor for some time past. With another Liberty loan campaign in prospect, and considering the many other demands that will be made upon the money market for commercial and industrial purposes, it is not to be wondered at that bankers have discouraged speculation.

It is said that the United States Government will never give serious consideration to the cancellation of loans that have been made to the allies, and it is believed by some that even though such an offer should be made, it would not be accepted by Great Britain, France, Italy, Belgium or any other nation, who have no desire that their debts to the United States be nullified. It is stated, however, that as soon as the permanent peace pact is signed and the war officially declared at an end, the loans, which are now demand liabilities, will be changed to long-term loans and be held to yield the minimum interest. Total loans to the Allies are now almost $8,500,000,000.

It is interesting to note that although both gold reserves and federal reserve note circulation of the combined federal reserve banks established new high records, the increase in the issue of notes in proportion to the gain in gold has been much smaller since the signing of the armistice. In the five weeks from Nov. 8 to Dec. 13, or the period following the signing of the armistice, gold reserves of the combined federal reserve banks increased $31,914,000, while note circulation increased $46,384,000. The increase in the issue of notes was one and one-half times the increase in gold. In the five weeks from Oct. 4 to Nov. 8 or the five weeks preceding the signing of the armistice, the increase in gold was $21,157,000, and the increase in reserve notes in circulation was $127,192,000. In this period the increase in notes was six times as great as the increase in gold reserves.

The amount of gold holdings and of reserve note circulation in the two periods is summarized as follows:

	Gold	Reserve notes
Dec. 13	$2,078,505,000	$2,604,580,000
Nov. 8	2,046,591,000	2,558,196,000
Increase	31,914,000	46,384,000
Nov. 8	2,046,591,000	2,558,196,000
Oct. 4	2,025,434,000	2,431,004,000
Increase	21,157,000	127,192,000

One explanation for the smaller relative increase in the federal reserve note issue may be the fact that since the signing of the armistice the United States Government has canceled war orders running into the billions of dollars, and on the remaining war work plants have eliminated Sunday work and overtime and bonuses. Although the basic rate of pay remains the same, the pay envelopes of many war workers are considerably less than they were when the war was still in progress, and when there was such an urgent demand for war materials. Consequently, the payrolls of war plants and shipbuilding companies are less than they were just before the armistice was signed, and the banks do not need such large amounts of currency to make up payrolls.

The Federal Reserve Board has just laid fresh stress upon the gravity and complexity of the financing problems involved in the transition period following the cessation of hostilities. It plainly sets forth that the country's liquid resources for a considerable period will be unable to meet all possible demands, and that husbanding or rationing must continue in vogue. The banks are indicated as the media through which the proposed credits to foreign governments may be extended, as well as the financing of foreign trade be done, and to them will fall the duty also of a gradual reduction of domestic loans on war paper.

Under these general conditions there is as yet forthcoming no definite hint of relaxation of supervision of the New York money market. An attitude of caution, which to many interests affected seems decidedly pronounced, is still maintained. Conditions in the metropolis, however, apparently are such, in the accumulating of available funds, that no possible reason for restriction may before long be in evidence to require continuance of money pool functioning.

A great deal of interest is being expressed in the state of German exchange, as it will be reflected in the United States when transactions are resumed in German drafts and cables. Thus far, transactions are prohibited under the Trading-With-the-Enemy Act.

Another statement by the Bank of Germany, dated Dec. 7, shows the progress of currency inflation under conditions of the revolution. Note circulation increased $141,000,000 during the week; making expansion of $437,000,000 in a month, and of $1,525,000,000 since the end of July. The increase in currency during these last five months has been as large as the total increase between 1915 and the middle of 1918.

According to its weekly statement the Bank of England has added $4,370,000 more gold to its stock during the past seven days. But outstanding circulation, based on gold, increases $7,275,000; so that the bank's reserve against its deposit liabilities actually decreases $2,900,000. This increase in outstanding notes of the bank continues in the face of a similar increase, at an unslackened pace, of the wartime "currency notes." In this regard the situation is a curious one; not less so, certainly, when the war is over and the readjustment of industrial prices and trade activity under way.

NEW YORK CURB

(Friday's Market)

Stocks—	Bid	Asked
A B C Metal	37c	40c
Aetna Explos	6¾	7
Barnett O & G	⅞	¼
Big Ledge	½	1
Boston & Mont	52c	53c
Butte Detroit	2	4
Caledonia	33	35
Calumet & Jer	⅜	½
Canada Cop	2⅛	2¼
Cash Boy	8½	9½
Chev Motors	145	155
Cons Ariz	1⅝	1½
Con Copper	6¼	6⅝
Cosden & Co	6⅞	7
Curtiss	12	14
Emerson	1¾	2¼
Federal Oil	2	2⅛
Glenrock	3⅜	3½
Goldfield Cons	27	29
Green Monster	⅜	½
Hecla Mining	5⅛	5⅜
Houston Oil	71	73
Howe Sound	4⅜	4⅝
Island Oil	5⅞	6
Jerome Verde	⅞	½
Jumbo	15	16
Kerr Lake	5⅛	5⅜
Keystone Tire ex-div	37¾	37⅞
Lake Torp Boat	2	2½
Magma Cop	27	27¼
Marsh	4	5
McKin-Dar	45c	47c
Merritt	22½	24
Midwest Oil	117	119
Midwest Refining	122	124
Nipissing	8⅞	9⅛
Okla P & R	9½	9⅝
Okmulgee	2	2¼
Pac-Tungsten	⅝	⅞
Peerless	18⅝	19
Sapulpa Ref	6⅞	7⅛
Sequoyah Oil	½	⅝
Sinclair Gulf	19	20
Standard Motor	8	9
Stanton	1⅜	1½
Submarine Boat	12¼	12¾
United Motors	34¼	34¾
Un Verde Ext	36	37
U S Steam	5⅝	5¾
Victoria	2	2⅜
Wright Martin	4¼	4⅜

MONEY AND EXCHANGE

NEW YORK, New York—Mercantile paper 6. Sterling 60-day bills 4.7½, commercial 60-day bills on banks 4.72¾, commercial 60-day bills 4.72½, demand 4.75, cables 4.7655. Francs demand 4.45½, cables 5.44¾. Guilders demand 42 5-16, cables 42 9-16. Lire demand 6.36, cables 6.35. Mexican dollars 77½. Government bonds easy, railroad bonds easy. Time loans easier; 5½@5¾. Call money easier, high 4, low 3¾, ruling rates 4, closing bid 3½, offered at 3¾, last loan 3¾. Bank acceptances 4¼.

STEEL HEAD RESIGNS

NEW YORK, New York—President Clarke of the Lackawanna Steel Company announces his resignation, to become head of a newly organized steel products company which will protect United States steel producers' interests abroad.

NEW YORK STOCKS

Friday's Market

	Open	High	Low	Close
Am Beet Sugar	62½	62½	62	62⅛
Am Can	46½	47⅛	46	46½
Am Car & Fy	85¾	85⅞	85⅛	85⅞
Am Loco	61	61	61	61
Am Smelting	81⅛	81¼	78½	79⅛
Am Sugar	110¾	110¾	110½	110½
*Am T & T	98⅝	98⅝	98	98½
Anaconda	64⅜	64½	63¼	64
Atchison	92	92	89½	90½
Baldwin Loco	74½	75⅛	73¼	74½
B & O	52¾	53	52½	53
Beth Steel B	61¾	61⅞	60⅝	61⅜
Beth 8% pfd	104	104	104	104
B R T	30¼	30½	28¾	30⅛
Can Pacific	158	158	155¾	156¾
Cen Leather	59¾	59¾	58	58¼
Ches & Ohio	56¼	57¼	55½	55⅝
C, M & St P	42	42	41½	42
C, R I & P	25⅜	25½	25⅛	25¼
C, R I & P 6%	65½	66	65	65½
Chino	33¾	33¾	32¾	32¾
Corn Prods	47⅛	47⅜	46¾	47
Crucible Steel	57⅜	57⅜	56⅜	56¾
Cuba Cane	30¼	30¼	29⅝	29¾
Erie	17¼	17⅝	17	17¼
Gen Motors	127½	127½	127⅜	127½
Goodrich	56½	56½	55½	55½
Gt Nor pfd	96⅛	96⅛	94⅜	95¾
Inspiration	45¾	45¾	45⅛	45⅜
Int M M pfd	111¼	111½	109⅛	110⅝
Kennecott	34⅛	34⅛	33¾	34⅛
Max Motor	29½	29½	29½	29½
Mex Pet	166¾	169	165½	168⅞
Midvale	44¾	44¾	44¼	44½
Mo Pacific	24¾	25	24⅝	25⅛
N Y Central	76	76	75	75½
N Y, N H & H	32½	32¼	31½	31⅝
No Pacific	94½	94½	93	93½
Penn	45½	45½	45⅛	45¼
Pierce-Arrow	42½	42½	41¼	42½
Pan-Am Pet	65¾	65¾	65	65
Ray Cons	20⅝	20⅝	20¾	20¾
Reading	82	82	80⅜	81¼
Rep I & Stl	74¾	75⅛	74¼	74¼
So Pacific	99	99⅛	97¾	98⅜
So Railway	29⅜	29⅞	28¾	29¼
Studebaker	51⅝	52	51¾	52
Texas Co	187¼	188	186¾	188
Un Pacific	128⅛	128⅛	126⅛	128
U S Rubber	77½	77½	76	76⅞
U S Steel	95¾	96⅛	94⅜	95½
U S Steel pfd	112⅜	112⅜	112⅛	112⅛
Utah Copper	73	73½	72⅝	73½
Western Pac	21¼	21¼	21	21
Western Pac pfd	62	62¾	62	62
*Western Union	86	86	85¾	85¾
Westinghouse	43	43	42¾	43
Willys-Over	25¼	25¼	24¾	25

Total sales 520,300 shares.

*Ex-dividend.

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last
Lib 3½s	98.10	98.30	98.10	98.20
Lib 1st 4s	93.00	93.00	92.90	92.90
Lib 2d 4s	93.00	93.20	92.90	93.10
L L 1st 4¼s	96.90	97.08	96.90	97.00
L L 2d 4¼s	94.60	94.60	94.40	94.52
L L 3d 4¼s	95.30	95.68	95.18	95.54
L L 4th 4¼s	94.66	94.66	94.50	94.54

FOREIGN BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last
Am For Secs 5s	99¾	99⅞	99¾	99⅞
Anglo-French 5s	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛	96⅞
City Bordeaux 6s	100¾	101	100¾	100⅞
City of Lyons 6s	100⅝	101	100⅝	101
City Marseilles 6s	100⅝	101	100⅝	101
City of Paris 6s	98⅞	99	98⅞	99
French Rep 5½s	104¾	104½	104⅜	104½
U K 5½s '19	99½	99⅝	99½	99⅝
U K 5½s '19 new	100⅝	100¾	100⅝	100½
U K 5½s '21	98⅛	98¼	98⅛	98¼

BOSTON STOCKS

(Friday's Closing Prices)

		Adv.	Dec.
Am Tel	†98⅛	..	⅞
A A Chem com	101¾	¾	..
Am Wool com	*52⅛	..	½
Am Zinc	12	..	..
Am Zinc pfd	44b	..	..
Arizona Com	12½	..	¼
Atl, G & W I	*108½	..	1
Booth Fisheries	22¾	..	½
Boston Elev	69½	1	..
Boston & Maine	29	..	¾
Butte & Superior	*19¾	..	¾
Cal & Arizona	64½	..	¼
Cal & Hecla	435	..	5
Copper Range	43⅞	⅛	..
Davis Daly	5	..	..
East Butte	9¼	..	..
Fairbanks	62⅛	1	..
Granby	*81	2	..
Greene-Cananea	17b	..	..
I Creek com	48½b	..	..
Isle Royale	24½	..	..
Lake	5¼	..	⅛
Mass Elec pfd	12¾	¼	..
Mass Gas	83¾	¼	..
May-Old Colony	3	..	⅜
Miami	24	..	..
Mohawk	53	..	½
N Y, N H & H	31¾	..	1
North Butte	12⅝	..	⅛
Old Dominion	35	..	..
Osceola	50b	..	..
Pond Creek	14	..	..
Stewart	36¾	..	¼
Swift & Co	123¼	¼	..
United Fruit	†150¼	..	¾
United Shoe	44½	..	½
U S Smelting	46¼	..	1½
Utah Cons	9	..	..

*New York quotation. †Ex-dividend.

WOOL EMBARGO LIFTED

MELBOURNE, Aus.—The embargo on the manufacture of woolen goods has been removed, and civilian orders may now be filled.

DIVIDENDS

The International Braid Company has declared a dividend of $1.75 a share, payable Jan. 1 to stock of record Dec. 26.

The Washington Water Power Company has declared a dividend of $1 a share, payable Jan. 2 to stock of record Dec. 14.

The new Idria Quicksilver Company has declared a dividend of 25 cents a share, payable Jan. 1 to holders of record Dec. 24.

The Electric Auto-Lite Corporation has declared a regular quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent on the preferred stock, payable Jan. 1, 1919.

The Chicago Railway Equipment Company has declared its regular dividend of 1¾ per cent, payable Jan. 1 to stock of record Dec. 20.

The United States Mortgage Trust Company has declared the usual quarterly dividend of 6 per cent, payable Jan. 2 to stock of record Dec. 27.

The Naumkeag Steam Cotton Company has declared the usual semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent, payable Jan. 2 to holders of record Dec. 19.

The Commonwealth Finance Corporation has declared a regular quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent on the preferred stock, payable Dec. 31.

E. T. Slattery declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent on the preferred stock, payable Jan. 2, 1919, to stock of record Dec. 21, 1918.

The Mexican Telegraph Company has declared its quarterly dividend of 2½ per cent, payable Jan. 16 to stock of record Dec. 31, same as three months ago.

The Library Bureau has declared its quarterly dividends of 2 per cent on the preferred and 1 per cent on the common stock, payable Jan. 2 to stock of record Dec. 21.

The Gorham Manufacturing Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on the preferred stock, payable Jan. 2 to stock of record Dec. 24.

The Brooklyn (New York) Trust Company has declared an extra dividend of 10 per cent, in addition to its regular quarterly dividend of 5 per cent, payable Jan. 2.

The Hendee Manufacturing Company has declared its regular quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent on the preferred stock, payable Jan. 2 to stock of record Dec. 20.

The International Mercantile Marine Company has declared the regular semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent on its preferred stock, payable Feb. 1 on stock of record Jan. 15.

The Panama Power & Light Corporation has declared its regular quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent on the preferred stock, payable Jan. 2 to stock of record Dec. 26.

The Hupp Motor Car Corporation has declared a regular quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent upon the preferred stock, payable Jan. 2, 1919, to stock of record Dec. 20.

The International Agricultural Corporation has declared its regular quarterly dividend of 1¼ per cent on its preferred stock, payable Jan. 15 to stock of record Dec. 31.

The Massachusetts Lighting Companies has declared a regular quarterly dividend of $1.50 a share on the preferred shares, payable Jan. 15, 1919, to stock of record Dec. 26, 1918.

The Dwight Manufacturing Company has declared its usual semi-annual dividend of $30 a share and an extra dividend of $15 a share, both payable Jan. 1 to holders of record Dec. 20.

The MacAndrews & Forbes Company has declared the regular quarterly dividends of 1½ per cent on the preferred stock, and 2½ per cent, together with an extra dividend of 2½ per cent on the common stock, payable Jan. 15 to stock of record Dec. 31.

The Columbia Trust Company of New York has declared a quarterly dividend of 4 per cent and an extra dividend of 2 per cent, both payable Dec. 31 to holders of record Dec. 20. Three months ago a quarterly dividend of 3½ per cent was declared.

The Dodge Manufacturing Company of Mishawaka, Indiana, has declared a regular quarterly 1¾ per cent dividend, payable Jan. 1, 1919, on its preferred stock to holders of record Dec. 21, 1918, and the regular quarterly 1½ per cent dividend on its common stock to holders of record Dec. 28, 1918, payable Jan. 1, 1919, and in addition a special 2 per cent dividend on the common stock, payable on the same date.

The Continental Insurance Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of 10 per cent, placing the stock on a 20 per cent per annum basis. This increased dividend will require $2,000,000 a year, which is equivalent to 100 per cent on the amount paid in by stockholders. The balance of the $10,000,000 stock, or $8,000,000, was issued as a stock dividend.

The Asbestos Corporation of Canada has declared an initial dividend at the rate of 5 per cent on the $3,000,000 common stock, the first installment of 1¼ per cent for the quarter ending Dec. 31 being payable Jan. 15 to stock of record Jan. 1. Since the reorganization of the company a few years ago business has gradually improved, and this year the preferred stock reached its full status of 6 per cent.

PENNSYLVANIA TO SELL BONDS

NEW YORK, New York—The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has arranged a sale to a bankers' syndicate of a large issue of general mortgage bonds, bearing 5 per cent interest and running a long term of years.

Of the general mortgage bonds there are $125,000,000 already outstanding, bearing 4½ per cent and maturing in 1965. These are known as Series A. Maturity and other conditions of each series may, under terms of the mortgage, be fixed by directors at the time of issue. Convertible bonds may be issued under this mortgage, but those outstanding are not convertible.

The new issue is for $50,000,000, and constitutes the first large railroad issue offered in this market since the government assumed control of the railroads. The bonds will be offered by the syndicate at a price to yield approximately 5.06 per cent.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURGH

	1918	Increase
Second week Dec.	$327,354	$28,409
From Jan. 1st	17,487,906	2,881,097

CANADIAN NORTHERN

Second week Dec.	$1,067,000	$313,200
From July 1	23,778,200	3,524,800

HUDSON & MANHATTAN

October—	1918	1917
Oper revenue	$532,686	$539,491
Exps and taxes	330,219	271,935
Oper income	202,467	267,556
Net income	198,517	263,232
Ten months ended Oct. 31:		
Oper revenue	$5,463,482	$5,069,677
Exps. and taxes	3,105,814	2,535,404
Oper income	2,357,668	2,534,273
Net income	2,318,287	2,494,239

DETROIT EDISON'S EARNINGS

DETROIT, Michigan—The report of earnings of the Detroit Edison Company for November and 11 months ended Nov. 30 last compares:

November—	1918	1917
Oper revenue	$1,322,435	$1,156,067
Net income	395,146	337,866
Surplus	266,978	249,371
Eleven months—		
Oper revenue	$12,386,394	$10,983,739
Net income	3,261,912	3,250,385
Surplus	2,037,482	2,309,198

BANK OF FRANCE REPORT

PARIS, France—The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows an increase of 298,000 francs in gold holdings and a decrease of 872,000 francs in silver.

FLAXSEED PRICES ADVANCED

DULUTH, Minnesota — December flaxseed yesterday was quoted 3.49½, up 1½ cents; January at 3.41, up 3 cents; and May 3.55½, a gain of 2½ cents.

FINANCIAL NOTES

All restrictions against short selling have been removed by the Liverpool Cotton Exchange.

Secretary of the Treasury Glass in a statement pointing out the great financial needs calls upon the nation to continue thrift and asks that all Liberty bonds be kept.

All restrictions and orders of the United States War Industries Board are canceled, effective Jan. 1, and all pledges made by industries at the instance of the board are withdrawn.

The five months' report of the Boston Elevated Railway Company from the time the public trustees took control, which is from July 1 to Dec. 1, shows that there has been a net loss of $3,241,966.36.

The Allies have paid the United States Government to date $258,347,349 in interest on debt. The present charge is 5 per cent on a total of $7,539,516,947 and all payments have been met by eight allies and Russia. Interest is charged on money actually withdrawn and not for total of credits extended.

LIQUIDATION OF STOCKS RENEWED

After a moderately strong opening, presumably due to short covering, stocks sold off yesterday in the New York market. There were irregular rallies, but liquidation continued on a rather large scale throughout the session, and the closing was heavy. An exception to the general losses was Mexican Petroleum, which closed with a net gain of 3⅜. Net losses of a point or more were sustained by Atchison, Gulf, Canadian Pacific, Texas Company and Marine preferred.

UNLISTED STOCKS

Reported by Philip M. Tucker, Boston

MILL STOCKS

	Bid	Asked
Amoskeag, com	$1	85
Amoskeag pfd	..	81
Arlington Mills	113½	115
Bates	..	275
Border City	115	117½
Brookside Mills	..	169
Charlton Mills	..	133
Columbus Mfg. Co.	135	..
Dartmouth Mfg. com.	..	208
Dwight	1150	..
Everett	140	..
Farr Alpaca	165	..
Flint Mills	..	167½
Hamilton Mfg. Co.	112½	..
Hamilton Woolen	..	95
King Philip Mills	..	170
Lancaster Mills	92	96
Lanett Cotton Mills	160	165
Lawrence Mfg. Co.	127½	..
Lincoln	..	120
Lyman Mills	137½	..
Manomet Mills	135	137½
Mass. Cotton Mills	133	135
Mass. Mills in Ga.	80	..
Merrimack Mfg. Co.	70	75
Nashawena	109	112
Nashua Mfg. Co.	800	..
Naumkeag	167½	..
Nonquitt	..	125
Pacific	148	153
Pepperel	..	205
Sagamore Mfg. Co.	..	275
Salmon Falls com.	80	..
Sharp Mfg. com.	100	105
Sharp Mfg. pfd.	101	..
Tremont & Suffolk	157½	..
Union Cotton Mfg. Co.	..	240
Wamsutta Mills	127	132
West Point Mfg. Co.	205	..
York Mfg. Co.	127½	..

MISCELLANEOUS

	Bid	Asked
American Glue com.	233	...
American Mfg. com.	135	138
American Mfg. pfd.	83	..
Chapman Valve, pfd.	97½	..
Draper Corp'n	114½	116½
Greenfield Tap & Die com.	120	...
Heywood Bros. & Wakefield, com.	162	...
Heywood Bros. & Wakefield, pfd.	90	...
Plymouth Cordage	210	213
Saco-Lowell Shops com.	137½	140
Hood Rubber com.	137	140
Hood Rubber pfd.	97	99

SERIES OF WOOL SALES AT END

Dates of the Next Series Changed to Jan. 2, 3 and 4, With No Sale on Dec. 31 as Previously Announced—Range of Prices

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The third and last sale of the first series of auctions held by the United States Government of its holdings of wool took place at Ford Hall, this city, yesterday. Goods scheduled for sale comprised about 1,500,000 pounds of scoured wool and a similar amount of greasy pulled wool. The scoured wool comprised 227 lots and the greasy pulled wool was in 91 lots.

The same large number of wool men were present yesterday as on the two previous days, and despite the fact that it was the last session, the same strong interest was manifested.

It was officially announced that the next sales will be held at 2:30 p. m., Jan. 2, and 9:30 a. m. on Jan. 4, instead of the days previously announced.

One hundred and fourteen bags of 12,251 pounds fine Australian defective were withdrawn; 6310 pounds of carbonized fine Australian was likewise withdrawn on a bid which was below the government requirements.

Fourteen thousand six hundred and ninety-four pounds of carbonized fine Australian sold for $1.51 a pound to Frostmann & Huffmann; 5905 pounds of carbonized fine Australian was sold at $1.50 a pound to the same concern; 1800 pounds carbonized Australian also went at $1.50 to the same firm. In addition the same firm took 12,150 pounds at $1.52 a pound, 7421 pounds at $1.57 a pound and 10,382 pounds 58's Australian lambs at $1.40 a pound; 5082 pounds fine Australian sold at $1.40 a pound to Dupee & Meadows.

CHICAGO BOARD

Friday's Market

(Reported by C. F. & G. W. Eddy, Inc.)

Corn—	Open	High	Low	Close
Dec.	1.43½b	1.47	1.43½	1.47
Jan.	1.37	1.40	1.37½	1.39⅝
Feb.	1.36	1.37¾	1.35¾	1.36¾
Mar.	1.35½	1.37⅜	1.35½	1.36⅝
May	1.35½	1.37¾	1.35½	1.36⅞
Oats—				
Dec.	.71⅜-	.71¾	.71⅜	.71½
Jan.	.71⅝	.71⅞	.71⅝	.71⅝b
Feb.	.71	.71⅞	.71	.71½
Mar.	.71⅜	.72	.71⅝	.71¾
May	.71⅜-	.72⅛-	.71⅜-	.71¾
Pork—				
Jan.	....	....	....	47.40b
May	....	....	....	43.80b
Lard—				
Dec.	....	....	....	24.20
Jan.	....	24.20	24.17	24.20b
May	23.90	24.47	23.90	24.45

COTTON MARKET

(Reported by Richardson, Hill & Co.)

NEW YORK, New York—Cotton prices here Friday ranged:

	Open	High	Low	Last sale
Dec.	29.70	30.00	29.60	30.00
Jan.	28.00	28.45	27.77	28.45
Mar.	26.55	27.24	26.39	27.20
May	25.56	26.15	25.35	26.15
July	24.60	25.30	24.45	25.25
Aug.	24.50	24.50	24.50	24.50
Oct.	22.70	23.10	22.50	23.00

BANK CLEARINGS FIGURES

NEW YORK, New York — Bradstreet's weekly compilation of bank clearings shows an aggregate of $6,897,874,000, an increase of 10.2 per cent over last year. Outside of New York City there was an increase of 14.8 per cent.

Puget Sound Traction, Light & Power Co.

7% Sinking Fund Mortgage Gold Notes

Due June 1, 1921

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Price to Yield 7.20%

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DIVIDEND NO. 78

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MUSIC

Musical Events in Boston

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts — Between the sixth and seventh concerts of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, which interval is constituted of a single week, there has been one concert in Boston to which the public might be admitted on payment of the regular fee. Such other music as was to be heard consisted of private musicals, and the regular affairs of the New England Conservatory. Outside of this, church organs, motion picture organs and theater and hotel orchestras furnished the sole musical pabulum of this center of culture. The most optimistic will have to admit that some of this did not contain much nourishment. It is not the province of this chronicle to inquire into the reasons for this condition nor yet to offer remedies therefor. The chronicler feels impelled, however, to make note of it in passing.

The single concert of the week, and one which did not need this splendid isolation to make it an event not easily forgotten, was the appearance of Mr. Sergei Rachmaninoff, in Symphony Hall, on the afternoon of Sunday, Dec. 15. The program was one such as a master would select and it was played as a master would play it. Opening with the Mozart theme and variations in A major, it traversed an early sonata of Beethoven's, Op. 10, No. 3, a short Chopin group, a group by Mr. Rachmaninoff, two preludes, those in G major and B flat major, and two transcriptions, "The Lilacs" and a polka, and closed with Liszt's Twelfth Rhapsodie. That is to say, it purported to close with this; as a matter of fact the audience swooped down to the front of the hall and clamored for much more. To his credit be it said that Mr. Rachmaninoff resisted as long as was feasible the demand for his C sharp minor prelude, but the lingerers apparently knew what they liked and he was forced to play it before they would quit bothering him. The program had the remarkable merit of making one yearn for more of each group. Most of all, though, one regretted the modesty that limited the player to so few of his own compositions. Such is the power of the man that his public is perfectly willing to take his technical skill for granted, as he is himself, and it is concerned with his ability to interpret music.

The seventh program of the Boston Symphony Orchestra brought forward another pianist as soloist, Josef Hofmann, who played the Chopin E minor concerto, Op. 11, No. 1, a work which he had played with this orchestra on the occasion of his appearance in Cambridge earlier in the season. Inasmuch as two famous pianists were the only concert visitors to Boston in a week it is almost inevitable that comparisons should be made. Mr. Hofmann, playing this elaborately polished concerto, with tempo rubato, delicacy of nuance and suchlike refinements all nicely calculated, and all played according to calculation, typified the scholar, the miniaturist, the exquisite, wrapped up in the temporary and particular, polishing a phrase because of his interest in that phrase for its own sake,—in a word, an intellectual player. Mr. Rachmaninoff, on the other hand, grave, dignified, and contemplative in his approach to his audience, making no display of technique in his playing, but conveying always the impression of capability, far less concerned with phrases than with a composition as a whole, given to considering less the technical problems than the racial or universal aspects of a composition, stood forth as a player no less intellectual than Mr. Hofmann, but one whose intellectuality indicated a broader outlook and whose scholarship dug more deeply into fundamentals.

We have come to expect from Mr. Rabaud an accompaniment that fulfills all requirements of good taste and helpfulness; his assistance to Mr. Hofmann was all that could be desired. The other numbers on the program were D'Indy's "Wallenstein" trilogy, Op. 12, after the tragedy of Schiller, and Berlioz's overture to "King Lear," Op. 4. It was good to see D'Indy's name on a program once more. He has been strangely neglected in this town of recent years.

Cincinnati Notes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CINCINNATI, Ohio—The third pair of concerts of the Cincinnati Symphony Orchestra's season, in Emery Auditorium, took place Friday afternoon and Saturday evening, Dec. 6 and 7, Eugene Ysaye conducting and Mme. Margaret Matzenauer, contralto, soloist.

Mr. Ysaye, believing that the presence of a soloist adds largely to the interest and pleasure of a concert, arranged to have the famous contralto take a liberal share of the week's program. The concert opened with a splendid rendition of the Beethoven "Egmont" overture, followed by two arias, "Parto" from "Titus" of Mozart and the "Ah, Mon Fils" from "The Prophet" of Meyerbeer, sung with discriminate musicianship and a beautiful display of vocal qualities by Mme. Matzenauer. In the "Titus" aria the clarinet obbligato, an integral part of the composition, was played by Mr. Joseph Elliott, a member of the orchestra, with such sincere subserviency and clarity of tone that it evoked for him the acclamation of soloist, conductor and auditors. In the latter half of the program Mme. Matzenauer's contributions were, a song with orchestra, "Le Spectre de la Rose" of Berlioz and the popular Saint-Saëns aria, "My Heart at Thy Sweet Voice." There is a richness and flexibility in her voice which admit a great latitude in the selection of her repertoire. This was demonstrated in her singing of an unusual number of encores including a "Christmas Song" by Debussy, the Belgian, French and American anthems and an unappropriate song, in the form of a popular musical setting to the words, "When the Boys Come Home." The artistic balance of an otherwise good program was hereby destroyed. Mr. Ysaye wisely changed the evening program—playing all the orchestral works first and relegating Mme. Matzenauer's second appearance to the end of the program.

Of the orchestral numbers the Schumann symphony in C, known as No. 2 and heard less often than the first or third, was played with a gratifying sense of value. The first movement, with its vigorous theme and characteristic rhythmic treatment, suffering in comparison to the other movements because of a thinness in orchestration, was acceptably performed. The adagio, one of the noblest creations of Schumann, founded on a melody of heartfelt quality, dragged a little in the reading Mr. Ysaye gave it but the scherzo and finale had a vigor and strength commendable in any orchestra. In the scherzo the work of the violins was especially effective and the mellowness of the wood-wind choir was never more evidenced. An adagio for string orchestra, composed by Guillaume Lekeu, and heard for the first time at these concerts, left the impression that this gifted musician had a profound feeling for the pure and true in music. While rather lengthy, the piece never loses its fine elegiac character and manifests throughout a serious purpose and inclination. The symphonic poem, "Le Chasseur Maudit" by César Franck, was the final orchestral number and was accomplished with finish and effect.

Atlanta's Opera Season

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

ATLANTA, Georgia—The guarantee fund of $95,000 necessary to bring the Metropolitan Opera Company to this city next spring has been not only pledged but exceeded, according to Col. W. L. Peel, president of the Atlanta Music Festival Association. Atlanta omitted opera last season on account of the war, and for that reason the week of music is looked forward to this year with greater pleasure than usual.

NEW ENGINEERING SCHOOL AT HARVARD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts—Harvard University is to establish a new engineering school as a result of the decision of the Massachusetts Supreme Court which ended the agreement with the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. The reorganized school, which must be approved by the court, is understood to be satisfactory to both trustees of the estate of Gordon McKay and to the governing boards of the university. The course will open on Jan. 2, the instruction being entirely in charge of the Harvard faculty, and will continue through next summer, in order to complete a full academic year.

MANGANESE INDUSTRY ACTIVE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

CUSHMAN, Arkansas—The sudden ending of the war has so far had little effect upon the manganese industry in this field, and operators are urging the small producers to continue production at the rate of the past few months until the demand for the product is supplied. It is believed that if the mineral control bill now pending in Congress is passed, the production will be kept up to the maximum. Should no restrictions be placed upon manganese obtainable from abroad, however, the high cost of transportation and labor in this field would make it unable to compete with fields outside the United States. The high price of the product, brought on by the war and the inability to secure the product from other nations, led to the sudden development of this field.

RAILROADS ASK FOR TIME

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RUTLAND, Vermont—Basing their pleas on a proposition of poverty and net loss in operation during the past year, several Vermont railroads appeared before the Vermont Public Service Commission in the city this week and asked that their obligations to eliminate grade crossings during the year 1919 be held in abeyance, as was the case in 1917. The following railroads were represented at the hearing: Boston & Maine; Rutland; Manchester, Dorset & Granville; Clarendon & Pittsford; Grand Trunk; Central Vermont; Canadian Pacific and Delaware & Hudson. The commission took the matter under advisement.

POSITIONS FOR RETURNED MEN

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts — Definite plans for receiving back into the service of the Boston Elevated Railway Company the men who have been serving in the war were made at a conference of union and company officials. The labor leaders stated that it is the unanimous desire of the members of the union that the men shall be received back into the service of the company with exactly the same rating they had when they entered the service of the country.

GUATEMALA TREATY RATIFIED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The Senate on Friday ratified a trade treaty between the United States and Guatemala, similar to one recently concluded with Uruguay. The convention is designed to aid in the development of commerce between the United States and Guatemala.

LIQUOR SEIZURE IN MAINE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FALMOUTH, Maine—Deputy sheriffs of Cumberland County have made a seizure of 178 gallons of raisin wine and 20 cases, each containing 50 pounds of raisins, at an isolated farmhouse here. Evidences were plentiful that somebody had been manufacturing the beverage in quantities. One room was fitted up for treading the raisins. There were kegs, barrels and jugs in profusion. The man about the premises convinced the officers that he knew nothing about the illicit business. Information gleaned from him, however, led to the arrest of the Italian lessor of the farm.

INCREASE FOR GRANITE CUTTERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BARRE, Vermont—Committees representing the Granite Cutters Union and the Granite Manufacturers Association of this city have signed the new wage schedule whereby workers in the Barre quarry district are to receive more pay after Jan. 1. The Barre district includes Barre, Barretown, Graniteville, Websterville and East Barre, and approximately 3000 granite cutters are employed in the 200 odd granite quarries. The cutters, tool sharpeners and polishers are to have their minimum increased from $4.80 to $5.52. Since June, 1917, the daily pay of the journeymen has increased $1.52.

FREE Y. M. C. A. PRIVILEGES

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts — In a statement issued by Dr. John R. Mott, chief executive of the Y. M. C. A. in America, free access to all Y. M. C. A. privileges for a period of three months is extended to all United States men in uniform, returning from overseas or from home training camps. "To the hundreds of thousands of soldiers, marines and sailors," it is announced, "who have learned to appreciate the 'Y' huts and accommodations while in the service, this means the continuance of a contact with improving conditions which the young men began after they donned the American uniform."

LANDING OF THE PILGRIMS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIDDLEBURY, Vermont—Celebration of the landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth Rock, Dec. 21, 1620, which has been more regularly observed in this village than in any other town in the United States, except at Plymouth itself, was carried out this year as usual. The exercises were held on Friday at the Congregational Church.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

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MUSIC OF THE WORLD

ELIZABETHAN STAGE MUSIC

A previous article on this subject appeared in The Christian Science Monitor on Dec. 7, 1918.

By The Christian Science Montor special music correspondent

LONDON, England — The modern orchestra and its music are much further removed from the business of the play than in Elizabethan times. As was observed in a former article under this heading, the executants then were fewer in number and did not occupy their present sunken position between the spectators and the stage. It is not altogether easy to determine where they were located in the days of Shakespeare. Indeed, their position varied. In the first large unroofed public theaters no instruments were used, except drums and trumpets, and probably no special place was provided for musicians. The drummers and trumpeters moved about the stage freely as was required; the word stage, however, it must be remembered, included three distinct places from which action could be carried on; viz., the platform itself, an inner chamber at the back across which a curtain could be drawn, and that most important place at a higher level called the balcony. In the center of this balcony there was a door leading into the tiring-room of the players, which was, of course, itself not visible to the spectators and which stood above the inner chamber. Thus Juliet coming out of the tiring-room on to the balcony for her stolen interview with Romeo would appear at the very center of the stage above the curtain (or traverse) drawn across the inner chamber. That traverse, drawn aside later on, showed the tomb of the Capulets; the platform representing the churchyard and the tomb being shown in the recess.

In the case of a theater which had no special music room, the tiring room behind the balcony seems to have been used for the musicians also. But that the private theaters possessed music rooms is certain, and evidence of this is afforded by a plan of the King's Masquing House, made by Inigo Jones, which shows a "music house" at the side of the stage. No doubt it was as the result of competition with these smaller roofed-in halls that the public theaters made further provision for musicians. As the accessories of such theaters were thus elaborated a box was assigned to them at the side of the stage. That there was such a room, for instance, at the Swan in 1612 is evident, for Middleton's "Chaste Maid in Cheapside," then given at the Swan, has the stage direction, "A sad song in the Music Room." Nevertheless, though the musicians had thenceforward their own special apartment, they were not mewed up the whole time, like the present orchestra. They might be placed on the balcony, or sent down beneath the platform, or they might play behind the curtain of the inner chamber. Even the platform itself had its distinct portions in the larger theaters, since the thatched covering did not extend to its edge, thus defining a front section, while the principal curtains (as distinct from the traverse at the back) still further divided the portion of the platform under the shelter into a middle and rear section. These considerations lead back to the point of departure, and support the statement that music and play were much more interwoven in Shakespeare's theater than they are at the present day.

Two other elements that gave an intimate character to Elizabethan music for the theater were the song and the dance. Indeed a play was hardly complete in those times without its songs, which were often as much lugged in by the heels as they are in modern musical comedies. On the other hand, in some of the plays of the period, the song served to heighten the dramatic effect as nothing else could. Shakespeare made full use of the song to intensify the situation. One has only to compare Stephano's gross tavern ditty with Ariel's dainty lyric, "Where the Bee Sucks There Suck I," to comprehend how the song touched the very heart of the matter. In this latter case it is fortunate that the original setting of the poem by R. Johnson in 1612 (harmonized by Wilson in 1659) has been preserved. But alas! the melodies of most of Shakespeare's beautiful lyrics are to all appearances irretrievably lost.

It should not be forgotten that, while the poet has shown such knowledge of technique as (with scarcely an exception) never to have made a blunder in his frequent allusions to music, yet he exhibits an even greater familiarity with the use of the voice as an instrument. Anyone who wishes to verify this may be referred to the spirited dialogue between Julia and Lucetta in Act I, Scene 2, of "The Two Gentlemen of Verona," where almost all the terms belonging to the singer's art of the period are to be found with a wonderfully just play upon the words. What is perhaps even more remarkable is that Shakespeare should have been able to count with certainty upon the jokes, quips, and allusions being understood by his hearers. Both for high and for low it was the Golden Age of music, and even the barbers' shops had their viols hung upon the wall for the diversion of waiting customers.

Another product of the new rage for music were the wandering musicians who went from tavern to tavern in small bands. Those that played wind instruments were known as "waits," others that touched stringed viols and lutes were called a "noise." In this special use of the word there is no disrespect intended to the skill of the musician, since noise meant harmony, as in the authorized version of Psalm 100, "Make a joyful noise unto the Lord." In response to the ever-growing demands of the public for music at the theaters, these minstrels were largely caught up into regular professional employment. But when the drama entered upon its lean period in Commonwealth times, they were again flung upon the streets. The theaters were closed in 1642, and Cromwell reenacted the law which punished as rogues and vagabonds any fiddlers or minstrels taken whilst making music in an ale-house or tavern.

In a theater company one or more singers were usually included; sometimes men and sometimes boys. Songs and airs with instrumental accompaniment were introduced into the drama, as also were ballets. In the songs the melody aimed at bringing out the sense of the poem; therefore, it was simple and rhythmic, so that every word could be heard. Writing in 1597 Thomas Morley says that the aim was "to dispose your musicke according to the nature of the words which you are therein to expresse." Airs were part-songs, but differed from madrigals in that they were accompanied by a consort of instruments. Ballets were also harmonic part-songs, but set to a dance measure. Music was played between the acts and very frequently accompanied with a dance, for the English were a dancing people in the Elizabethan times. A pamphlet printed in 1609 says, "The Courts of Kings for stately measures; the City for light heels and nimble footing; Western men for gambols; Middlesex men for tricks above ground; Essex men for the Hey; Lancashire for Hornpipes; Worcestershire for Bagpipes; but Herefordshire for a Morris dance." No doubt most of the popular dances, as well as the pavanes, corantos, galliards, allemandes, etc., all accompanied by appropriate instruments, had their vogue in the various London theaters of the time. But the most elaborate entertainment, combining both music and dancing with pantomimic action (and sometimes even with words which were spoken or sung), was the masque. These were often presented by themselves, a certain masque given by the four Inns of Court in 1633 having cost the round sum of £1000. But they also formed part of the play. Thus a masque of ladies, dressed as Amazons and playing lutes, enters and dances with the guests of Timon of Athens. Again "masquers with a drum" attend the revels in "Much Ado about Nothing." In "The Tempest" a masque is introduced as an interlude, when reapers and nymphs join in a graceful dance.

It is clear, then, that, at the time when the Italians were beginning to mold the form of the opera, there were similar forces at work in England to produce theatrical effects combining poetry and music, not only in the more direct forms of masques, but also with extraneous matter added, such as the clowns and fools of an earlier stage. While the Elizabethan dramatists strove to hold the mirror up to nature, they also endeavored to raise the song with its instrumental accompaniment to an unexampled level. Is there ever again to be a period like the Elizabethan, when poets and musicians shall cooperate with one another in giving the best of their work to the stage? 'Tis a consummation devoutly to be wished.

ENGLISH NOTES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England — Orpheus has lately been visiting Wales and reproaching Welsh musicians for neglect of the instrumental branch of his art. How could he do otherwise when the lyre was his own means of taming the denizens of both mountain and forest? Lest anyone should wonder at the announcement, it may be added that Orpheus is the pseudonym under which a writer in The Western Mail of Cardiff sets out to urge the foundation of small orchestras as a means of inducing the study and practice of instrumental music. In the first instance he thinks organized propaganda should be conducted by professional musicians and amateur enthusiasts, with the object of establishing such an orchestra in every town and village in the principality. He admits that this may seem an ambitious undertaking, but urges that since the formation of school orchestras is favored by the Welsh Department of the Board of Education, the local education authorities might well be asked to move in this direction.

The next step, according to him, appears to be to form county orchestras throughout Wales and, in this connection, Orpheus points to the recent formation of a music club for Cardiff, in which it is hoped to give special attention to concerted instrumental work. Those who think that the future of Welsh music is at stake ought, he thinks, to lose no time in extending the club movement to Swansea, Newport, Merthyr, Neath and other Welsh towns. Properly organized, the county orchestra system consists of district centers with regular sectional practices, and occasional combined rehearsals in the county town. Beyond and above this, the writer considers that it might be possible to enlarge the county movement into a national federation. He adds, "All these orchestras, of course, must comprise both professional and amateur musicians; both sections to work in harmony to secure cohesion of forces. There would then exist a powerful organization, capable of removing countless obstacles to progress, and able to move the authorities even to the extent of municipal or state aid, if necessary."

This eminently practical proposal has elicited words of approval from Dr. David Evans, professor of music at the University College, Cardiff, Mr. A. E. Sims, conductor of the Newport Choral Society, and a number of other well-known musicians in South Wales, all indicating their desire for some form of cooperative movement to bring about the necessary musical reforms.

MUSIC IN CHICAGO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Illinois—The principal contribution of the Chicago Opera Association to the repertory this week has been Massenet's "Werther," which was offered at the Auditorium at the matinee on Saturday, Dec. 14. This composition had not been heard here since Muratore and Conchita Supervia appeared in it three years ago. Neither was seen or heard in it at this latest interpretation, for although the French tenor was, indeed, scheduled to sing the part of Goethe's hero, he found himself at the eleventh hour unable to appear and John O'Sullivan went through the rôle instead. As for Miss Supervia—she has betaken herself to other climes and the Chicago Opera Company knows her no more. On this occasion the exponent of Charlotte was Miss Pavloska, a singer who, in the course of her experiences with dramatic music, has been made known to the patrons of Mr. Campanini's organization only in parts of secondary importance. It is pleasant to record the success of the vocalist in a rôle of greater moment. Miss Pavloska's voice is not one of vast power, particularly in the middle range it lacks body; but it is used with skill and the singer's excellent understanding of the histrionic, as well as of the purely vocal, constituents of operatic interpretation made her Charlotte highly attractive to the eye and ear. Another of the minor members of the company—Myrna Sharlow—was intrusted with the music of Sophia, and she, too, made a pleasant impression. Mr. O'Sullivan well deserved the gratitude of his eminent director for saving the performance, but he also deserved the respect of his listeners for an admirable presentation of a part that offers many opportunities to a tenor. The opera was conducted by Louis Hasselmans. The other operas of the week were repetitions. Gounod's "Romeo and Juliet" was sung on Monday, Dec. 9, with Muratore and Miss Gall in the title rôles; "Tosca" was given its second performance the following evening, again with Miss Raisa as Tosca and with Mr. Baklanoff as Scarpia, and on Wednesday "La Traviata" was repeated with Mme. Galli-Curci, Stracciari and Ciccolini in the cast. The opera on Friday, Dec. 13, was Donizetti's "Linda di Chamounix," again with Mme. Galli-Curci as Linda.

At the concerts of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra on Friday afternoon and Saturday evening, Dec. 13-14, Miss May Peterson was the solo artist. Miss Peterson, who was born at Oshkosh, Wisconsin, has done most of her singing in France. For some time she sang in one of the church choirs in Chicago, but greater opportunities for fame came to her in the Opéra Comique, Paris. Without staggering the fastidious gatherings who hearken every week to the performances of the Chicago Orchestral Association, Miss Peterson was able to leave a pleasant impression in their ears with her singing of the final movement from Mozart's "Exsultate," a motet originally composed for the male soprano Rauzzini; of "Care Selve" from Handel's "Atalanta," and of "Depuis le Jour" from Charpentier's "Louise." It would seem that what Miss Peterson needs most in order to make her labors enduringly satisfactory to connoisseurs is not so much better vocalism as better musicianship. She sang often out of time, and only the clever artistic thaumaturgy of her conductor, Eric DeLamarter, saved her from disaster.

The chief feature of interest in the program was Glazounow's eighth symphony, which had not previously been heard at these concerts. The work clearly is the production of a master. It is admirably scored and its ideas are as admirably developed, yet it leaves one cold. Glazounow, when he set down the work, was not ebullient with inspiration; he was not driven to his desk by the insistent urging of a great and vital message. Mr. DeLamarter did all that could be done for the symphony by a carefully thought out interpretation, and his performers played it with notable skill. Excellent, too, was the performance of Sinigaglia's overture, "Le Baruffe Chiozzotte," of César Franck's symphonic poem, "Les Éolides," and of Casella's rather blatant rhapsody, "Italia."

On Thursday evening two concerts were given. The Mendelssohn Club, a male voice chorus directed by Harrison Wild, offered a program at Orchestra Hall and Glenn Dillard Gunn, pianist, and Mrs. Sibyl Sammis-MacDermid, soprano, appeared in a joint recital in Kimball Hall. Mr. Wild's chorus offered the species of art which has given in the past great pleasure to its patrons—music of a tuneful nature set to texts of a homely and patriotic type. Arthur Hackett, tenor, was the soloist of the occasion. He sang lyrics by French and American composers with pleasant voice and graceful style. The recital presented by Mr. Gunn and Mrs. MacDermid brought to the notice of the public two local artists whose gifts are well worth while. Mr. Gunn, who is a stanch upholder of his country's music, played well compositions by John Alden Carpenter and Rossitter Cole as well as five pieces by Liszt, and Mrs. MacDermid was heard to advantage in some songs by French composers as well as in some by Carpenter, Miss Boyd, and by her husband, James MacDermid.

Of the three concerts offered to the public last Sunday, Dec. 15, the most interesting undoubtedly was the performance of old music given in the Auditorium by the Société des Instruments Anciens. The performers were Maurice Hewlitt, treble viol; Jean Charron, viola da gamba; Henri Casadesus, viola d'amore; Maurice Devilliers, bass viol; Mme. Henri Casadesus, harp-lute. In a suite of four pieces by Destouches, evidently drawn from one or more of that early writer's operas, the players made it clear that the world of art lost something of value when the sweet yet penetrating tone of the viols became drowned in the stronger and more resonant notes of the present reigning members of the violin family. It is a matter of question whether the effect of the music was enhanced by the addition to it of the harp-lute, an instrument which came into existence in the Nineteenth Century and which has little in common with the viols. In addition to the work by Destouches there were played a Divertissement for viola d'amore by Borghi and a suite by Mondonville. As variety was needed, John O'Sullivan, of the Chicago Opera, sang an aria from Méhul's "Joseph" and some Irish melodies.

NEW YORK NOTES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, New York—"Life's Dance," a vigorous, impassioned work for orchestra in tone poem form, written 20 years ago and revised 14 years ago by the English composer, Frederic Delius, was presented at the Carnegie Hall concert of the Philharmonic Society on the evening of Dec. 12, Mr. Stransky conducting. The composition is aggressive, even egotistic, in spirit, like so much music for grand orchestra that found applause in Europe and America before the war. At the same time, it has a certain saving modesty and restraint which gives it good character on a program in the chastened times of dawning peace. The spirit of it that of a strong man who rejoices to run a race, yet who has no desire to trample down everything, civilized and uncivilized, under foot. The style has a certain majesty, which might be expected from an Englishman who knew and valued his Purcellian heritage. The sonority, broadly speaking, is that of one who has accepted the leadership of the modern Germans, but who has pride of independence and individuality. The themes are clear and graceful in outline and they are pliantly and coherently wrought together.

Weber's "Oberon" is to be produced at the Metropolitan Opera House on the afternoon of Saturday, Dec. 28, the score having been edited by Artur Bodanzky, with a minor rôle or two omitted and with singing recitatives replacing the spoken ones. The text will be the English one originally written for the London production by Planché. The cast includes Mmes. Ponselle and Gentle and Messrs. Martinelli and Althouse. The scenery has been designed by Joseph Urban. The musical direction will be in the hands of Mr. Bodanzky.

Louis Wins, violinist, and Edouard Gendron, pianist, made their first appearance in America on the evening of Dec. 18, giving a sonata recital in Carnegie Hall. They presented the Handel sonata in G minor; the Beethoven sonata in F major, "Springtime," op. 24; the Pierné sonata, op. 36; and the Franck sonata in A Major. The Pierné work, a recent contribution to the sonata repertory, is rather compactly written, having but three movements, and not one of them too much extended with thematic developments. The missing fourth movement, which according to regular rule, would be a scherzo, is not required, because the spirit of the whole thing is joyous and gladsome. Clarity, formal beauty, intellectual alertness and sentimental charm are some of its characteristics. The thematic material is of a kind that lends itself equally well to treatment by either violin or piano, being somewhat of a compromise between long, sweeping melodies and short, incisive ones. Accordingly, the composition has the effect of a continuous song for the two instruments together. One does not have the feeling that he has in the case of so many sonatas of the old school, of listening a part of the time to a piano piece, in which the violin is a sort of intruder, and the rest of the time to a violin tune in which the piano has merely an accompanying rôle.

The two French visitors gave this product of Pierné, a fortunate reading on this occasion. By admirable playing, they showed its great merits and set up a model of interpretation for others to follow. They are pleasing chamber music artists, but they presumed pretty heavily upon New York enthusiasm when they gave their little performance in big Carnegie Hall. They are a good team, because in matters of technique and style they agree, and because, on the other hand, in point of temperament, they are in contrast. They have a precise execution and a rather strict rhythm, but at the same time an easy and supple phrasing. Mr. Wins, the violinist, is of an introspective disposition, somewhat like the Frenchman who has preceded him by a few years, Mr. Thibaud. Mr. Gendron, on the contrary, is outspoken and exuberant, even more so, possibly, than Mr. Cortot, another representative of the French school of piano playing who this season is seeking American approval.

The orchestra in Paris which was instituted by Lamoureux, and which in late years has been associated with the name of Chevillard, may come, it is said, to the United States the second half of the winter, after the Paris Symphony Orchestra goes back home. This orchestra is described in Rolland's "Musicians of Today," written before the war, as famous for its interpretations of the works of Mozart, Schumann and Wagner, as well as those of recent Germans. If, therefore, the Chevillard orchestra does come to the United States, it may be expected to join in the movement for the rehabilitation of German music, which is beginning in American concert halls. The Paris Orchestra itself has helped to put the old German masters back into favor by presenting the music of Beethoven. The head of the committee under the auspices of which this orchestra is making its visit, Otto H. Kahn, when he referred, in his address at the opening concert last fall at the Metropolitan Opera House, to the German armies as having brought reproach upon the country of Beethoven and Schumann, could be taken as indicating that the French musicians were not averse to helping in such a movement.

The Chicago Opera Company opens at the Lexington Theater on Jan. 27 for a season of five weeks. From New York it goes to Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and Detroit for short visits.

PHILADELPHIA MUSIC

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania — Marcia van Dresser sang twice in Philadelphia during the week—the first time at one of the socially distinguished Monday musicales with Hans Kindler the 'cellist, the second time as soloist with the Philadelphia Orchestra at the weekly academy concerts. On the first of these occasions Miss van Dresser brought forward a group of songs not staled by exhibition in the show-window of the concert-platform: four lyrics of Enrico Bossi, namely "O, Dolce Notte," "Similitudine," "Canto d' Aprile," "Sol Prato." These songs are frankly lyrical, but not after the smoothly flowing pattern of Tosti. They are modern in their modulations and progressions and still they contrive to be melodious, rhythmical and ear-tickling. Tuneful though they are, and adapted to the understanding of those who (save the mark!) "know what they like," they are not easy to sing, and Miss van Dresser revealed her technical resourcefulness and the completeness of her training in the way she sang them. Much of the effect of this singer's art is in the handsome wholesomeness of her presence: she has a buoyant, breezy way of floating on and off the stage, like one of those noble, semi-goddess, "swimming" heroines of George Meredith. Too many singers in trying to bring the ear into subjection forget the eye. She does not. The voice is not great, but it is agreeable and accurate, and she is technically sapient.

Hans Kindler played a work of the afternoon's accompanist, George Boyle. Mr. Boyle had dedicated to Mr. Kindler this new 'cello concerto. It is thoroughly Irish in its lively restlessness. It suggests Percy Grainger in its uppish, tongue-in-the-cheek, gallivanting sprightliness and its gay, ranting ditties. Since it uses the 'cello as if the big fiddle were a violin, calling on the upper register and the thumb position constantly, it is not a composition for the tyro. We admired—as one has occasion to admire—the retentive memory of Mr. Kindler, which was not embarrassed by the complexities. The piano score has a certain Grieg-like quality and evinces a great fondness for strains as of a shepherd's pipe in passages of soliloquy with a note or two at a time instead of full-fledged, reverberant chords.

At the Metropolitan Opera House new singers were heard. Rosa Ponselle, born at Meriden, Connecticut, was effusively received as Santuzza in "Cavalleria" for her passionate dramatic instinct and the resilient purity of her voice, while Luigi Montesanto's Tonio in "Pagliacci" with Caruso's Canio made an impression of the sort the press-agent likes to describe as "sensational." He portrayed in his aspect the mere wreck of a man, utterly bent and broken, and in the vindictiveness and venom of his resentment a much "heavier" villain than usual. Though the beginning of the Prologue in its faulty synchrony with the instruments was almost as ragged as the able singing-actor himself, he very soon had the temperature of the house somewhere near the fever mark by his fiery melodrama. Caruso's singing of the Lament met with the usual acclaim, and Florence Easton moved more naturally than ever through the tempestuous paces of the fickle Nedda from dalliance to doom.

"Old man Oscar" Hammerstein wants to get back to this opera house that he built himself in 1908, and he is laying siege to his whilom citadel, announcing as he does so that one of his coming "stars" is to be Vivienne Segal, who made her début as a mere chit of a girl half a dozen years ago as "Carmen" with the Philadelphia Operatic Society. On the following morning our prediction was enthusiastic that she would go far. But the first lap of the journey was only 90 miles to Broadway: the first time she ever saw New York was when she went there to sing as a prima donna! This upsets all the gas-stove, hall-bedroom traditions of poor girls who became famous.

Leo Ornstein rampaged at the piano in grievous songs for which the voice-parts were courageously intoned by Greta Torpadie. The songs owe more to the satanic than to the diatonic scale. The commentator tries to be progressive, and has played the viola-part in the quartet that Arnold Schönberg wrote. But why should one be aureoled either as apostle or apostate of modernism? Why not be a musician "made up of every creature's best"? Miss Torpadie, be it said incidentally, describes with ingratiating charm the purport of her Scandinavian songs ere she chants them.

It has been said that Miss van Dresser sang at the Philadelphia Orchestra concerts. The important offering of the instrumentalists was the Third Symphony of Brahms, set forth with lucidity, a discreet imposition of the stresses by the invariably suave and graceful Mr. Stokowski. For all his curvilinear geometry with the baton he does not fail to be virile and sincere. It is not an extravagance of motion, and he is fascinating to watch in action.

MINNEAPOLIS MUSIC

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

MINNEAPOLIS, Minnesota — Two impressive American compositions and the initial appearance of Guy H. Woodard, the new concert master, as assisting soloist, were the principal features of Sunday afternoon's popular concert by the Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra.

Emil Oberhoffer has always been a cordial friend of the American composer and his programs ever since the Minneapolis orchestra was organized have been notable for the number of native compositions they brought forward. Indeed, Mr. Oberhoffer has sometimes allowed his eager desire to encourage and develop native talent to outweigh his judgment of the merits of an orchestral work, and many such works have made a timorous and vapid debut only to be consigned to the oblivion from which they should never have been allowed to emerge. But as the proof of the pudding is in the eating, the test of an orchestral composition is in a public performance.

Chief interest in Sunday's program centered in Carl Busch's symphonic poem "The Song of Chibiabos," inspired by a passage from "Hiawatha." Mr. Busch is personally known to orchestral patrons here, having acted as guest conductor a few years ago when the Philharmonic Club presented his cantata "The Four Winds" and at a popular orchestral concert when several of his larger Indian compositions were played. His penchant for seeking inspiration in "Hiawatha" also strikes a responsive chord in the breasts of Minneapolis citizens, to whom Minnehaha Falls is a dear and famous possession.

"The Song of Chibiabos" is the finest work thus far from Mr. Busch's gifted pen. While its thematic material is not directly taken from Indian music, it is essentially Indian in its cadences, tempi and harmonic intervals. The wind in the trees breathes and pulsates while the whole is permeated with the simple, direct, manly and poetic nature of its composer.

Guy H. Woodard, the new concert master, made a most favorable impression and shares with Herman Beyer-Hane, the new 'cellist, a freedom from virtuostic display which makes these two important additions to the orchestra most promising acquisitions to its ensemble. Not that Mr. Woodard is lacking in the assured artistry which spells success in solo work. He is confident and at modest ease, with tone and technic to support a thoughtful and poetic insight and the power to convey his conceptions forcefully to his hearers. He selected as his solo number Cecil Burleigh's interesting, individual and often enchanting concerto in E minor, the prize-winning composition in a contest inaugurated some years ago by a Chicago composer. His agile and accurate technic were evident in his encore number, Emile Sauret's "Farfalla."

The remainder of the program was full of brightly colored, tuneful and well-established favorites, including Halvorsen's barbaric march "Triumphal Entry of the Bojars," the overture to Auber's unknown opera "The Bronze Horse," the introduction and ballet from Schubert's incidental music to "Rosamunde," Liadow's fragilely fanciful tonal picture "The Enchanted Lake" and Glazounow's highly decorative "Valse de Concert."

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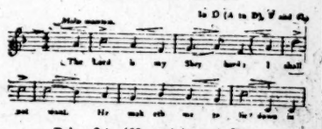

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THE HOME FORUM

The Marshall Islanders

In "Some Recollections" [1918], Admiral Sir Cyprian Bridge writes of the Pacific Islands among which he made extensive cruises in the early eighties and late nineties. "The Marshall Islanders," he writes, "are great seamen and navigators, and build, not canoes, but real ships. These are regularly built of pieces of wood, which, for want of nails and bolts, are sewn together with sennit, plaited of cocoanut fiber. A canoe has a sloping platform rigged out on each beam. The platform is several feet square, and usually has on it a regularly constructed house, of miniature dimensions, it is true, and low in the roof, but big enough to let a couple of men, if not more, lie down inside it.

"The Marshall Islanders make long voyages, and even understand the art of preserving provisions for sea stock. The fruit of the pandanus looks like a coarse pineapple. It is pulled to pieces. These are placed on a mat in the sun until they exude juice. They are then rolled much as a cook rolls dough for piecrust, until there appears what looks like a piece of blanket soaked in treacle. It has a rather sweet and not unpleasant taste. The 'blanket' is made into a roll, is 'parcelled' or covered with a dry leaf, and is then regularly 'served' over with cocoanut fiber sennit. . . . The rolled pandanus fruit, thus treated, will keep for months, and in its wrappings is impervious to salt water.

"The Marshall Islanders even make charts. Four narrow strips of woods tied together make a roughly square frame. Lines of twisted fiber are stretched across the frame at irregular intervals and roughly at right angles to each other. On the intersection of these lines shells or small pieces of coral are tied to represent islands. I think that the relative bearings are approximately correct. Sir John Thurston, the distinguished Governor of Fiji, a great part of whose life had been spent in the South Seas, told me that most islanders could point correctly in the direction of islands far distant from their own."

"In several islands one came across material evidence of bygone civilization, which was so completely historic that it lay far beyond the oldest traditions current among the natives of the present day. The langis of Tongatabu were of comparatively recent date, and their construction was included in the range of credible tradition; but the great cromlech or trilithon a few miles from Nukualofa must be much older.

"Some remains are so colossal in size, and cover such extensive areas, that they would only have been constructed by a very numerous population. On many islands there is a tradition that in former times they were much more densely populated than they are now."

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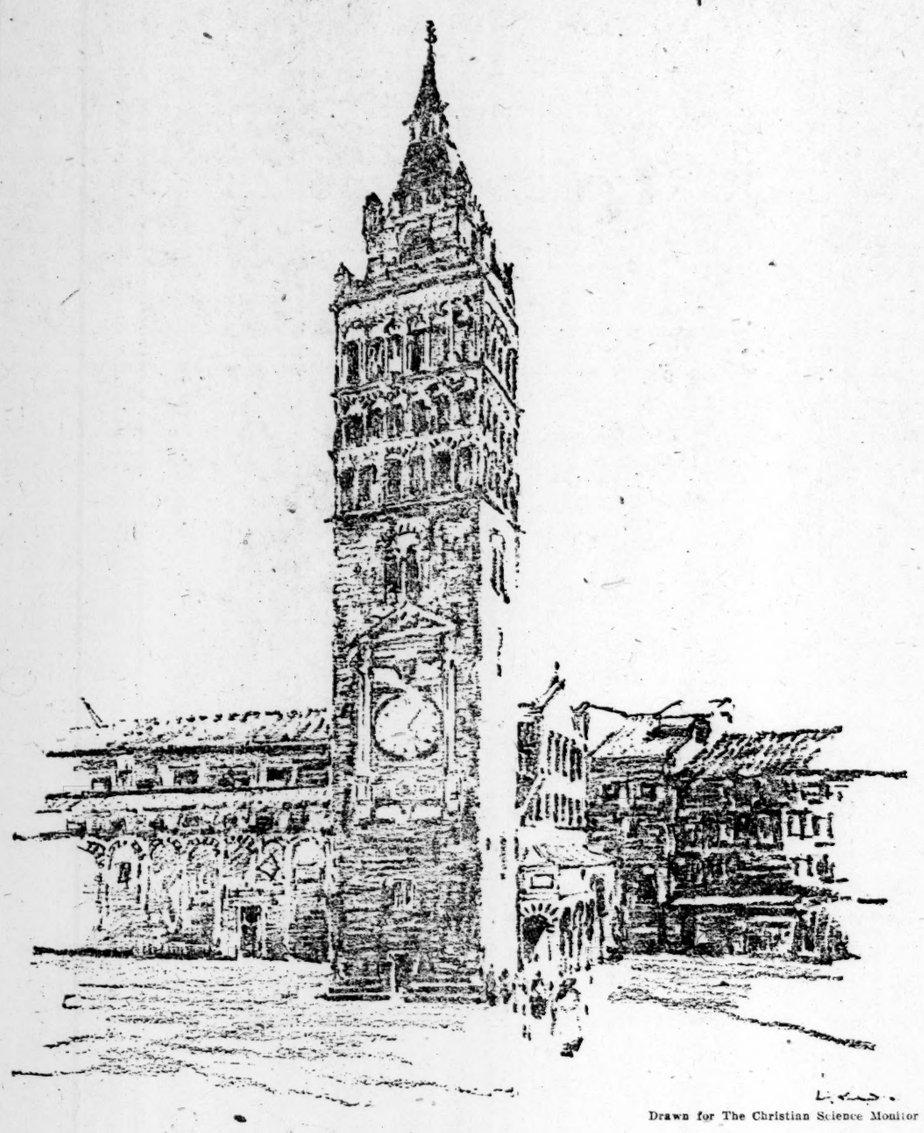

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Pistoia

As the train from Bologna runs down into Tuscany after its climb over the Apennines the first town of any size at which it stops is Pistoia. Many people pass the little city by altogether in their haste to reach Florence, to their loss, be it said, for to those to whom a medieval Italian town appeals Pistoia can offer plenty of inducements to linger among her quiet streets. Pistoia's streets are quiet enough nowadays, but in the days of the "Blacks" and "Whites," the Guelphs and Ghibellines, the description might not have been so appropriate. As is so often the case in little Italian towns, the most noteworthy buildings, the cathedral and its campanile and the principal municipal buildings, are grouped together in the cathedral square.

The Palazzo Pretorio, now the courts of justice, was formerly the Palazzo of the Podestà, or town captain, and, opposite to it, stands the Palazzo of the Commune. The cathedral, dating from the Twelfth Century, was remodeled in the Thirteenth and its campanile, which is nearly as ancient as itself, was, in its early days, the Tower of the Podestà and used for purposes of defense and, possibly, offense, indeed the arms of different town captains are still to be seen upon it. In course of time the fortified Tower of the Podestà became the campanile of the cathedral and then the three tiers of arches at its top were added, being done in a way as to resemble the Pisan style of building. The arms of the former podestàs or town captains also adorn the arcades and the façade of the Palazzo Pretorio.

Pistoia was obliged to surrender to her powerful neighbor, Florence, in the middle of the Fourteenth Century and from that time onward they were closely connected. In art the town has some interesting specimens of the work of the della Robbias, a medallion by Andrea in the vestibule of the cathedral and a charming frieze in the later manner of the famous family on the front of the Ospedale del Ceppo. The simple blues and whites of Luca della Robbia's work had had their day when it was modeled by Giovanni della Robbia and it is far more elaborately colored than is the case with the earlier works emanating from the celebrated bottega. Maurice Hewlett's comment upon it is that it is "not only sweet in intention but fragrant as a cowslip mead, though I daresay it is very bad sculpture."

Of Pistoia the same writer says in words which would fit many another ancient Italian city: "It has the real medieval air. It is elaborately built by a people to whom beauty of details was well worth the labor and cost. . . . It is rude, it is hale. Things quietly beautiful are to be found in byways flowering unseen, but by no means, considering their sweetness, wasted, as the poet foolishly imagined."

Goethe in Frankfort

It was about this period that I first became acquainted with my native city (Frankfort), through which I strolled with increasing freedom and opportunity, sometimes alone, and sometimes in the company of light-hearted companions. . . . Best of all I loved to walk along the great bridge over the Main. Its length, its strength, and its fine appearance, rendered it a notable structure, and it was, besides, almost the only memorial left from ancient times of the protective care which civil government owes to its citizens. The beautiful stream above and below the bridge attracted my eye and when the gilt cock on the old cross near the middle of the bridge glittered in the sunshine, I was filled with pleasant feelings.

Generally I extended my walk through Sachsenhausen, and for a farthing was ferried pleasantly across the river. I was then on this side of the stream, and would stroll along . . . and admire the mechanism of the cranes when goods were unloaded. But it was particularly entertaining to watch the arrival of the market-boats, from which such various cargoes and sometimes such extraordinary figures were seen to disembark. On entering the city, the Saalhof, which at least stood on the spot where the castle of the Emperor Charlemagne and his successors was reported to have been, was invariably greeted with profound reverence. It was pleasant to lose oneself in the old trading town, particularly on market days, among the crowd collected about the Church of St. Bartholomew. From the earliest times, throngs of buyers and sellers had gathered there, and the place being thus occupied, it was not easy in later days to bring about a more roomy and cheerful arrangement. The booths of the so-called Pfarreisen were very important places for us children, and many a copper found its way thither to purchase sheets of colored paper stamped with gold animals. Only rarely, however, did we care to make our way through the narrow, crowded, and dirty market-place. . . .

On the other hand, the Römerberg was a most delightful place for walking. The way to the new town, along by the new shops, was always cheering and pleasant. . . . But what chiefly attracted the child's attention were the many little towns within the town, the fortresses within the fortress; viz., the walled monastic inclosures, and several other buildings, dating from earlier times, and more or less like castles—such as the Nuremberg Court, the Compostella, the Braunfels, the ancestral house of the family of Stalburg, and several strongholds, transformed in modern times into dwellings and warehouses. Nothing of striking architectural beauty was to be seen in Frankfort, and everything pointed to a period long past and full of disturbances, both for the town and for its surroundings. . . .

A certain love of antiquity was thus implanted in the boy, and was specially fostered and encouraged by old chronicles and woodcuts, as, for instance, those of Grave portraying the siege of Frankfort. At the same time there developed in him a delight in observing the purely human conditions of life in their variety and simplicity, apart from any other pretensions to interest or beauty.

It was, therefore, one of our favorite walks, which we endeavored to take several times a year, to follow the course of the path which ran along the inside of the city walls. Gardens, courts, and outbuildings extend to the ramparts; a glimpse is afforded into the humble and secluded domestic life of thousands of human beings. Passing from the ornamental pleasure-gardens of the rich to the orchards of the citizen, kept for the sake of their produce—thence to the factories bleaching-grounds, and similar industries, . . . —for a little world lay within the limits of the city—we saw before us at every step a strange and varied spectacle, which our childish curiosity could never sufficiently enjoy. In fact, the celebrated Devil-upon-two-sticks, when he lifted the roofs of Madrid at night to please his friend, scarcely did more for him than was here done for us under the open sky in bright sunshine. The keys that were needed on this journey to gain us admission to many a tower, stair, and postern, were in the hands of the magistrates responsible for the arsenal, and we never omitted to cajole their subordinates.—From Goethe's "Poetry and Truth" (tr. from the German by Minna Steele Smith).

From the Catskill Cliff

We walked along the board-walk in front of the pioneer hotel, stepped out on the overhanging rock, and looked. I could feel Brute looking as I was looking—deeply, thirstily. All the rayings were forgotten, blown away by the outburst of the view. And later, when we had sat down, the first thing I said, quite seriously, was:

"I wonder why nobody ever told me about this, Brute."

"Where were they to begin?" he very adequately replied.

It is a curious thing that geologically, historically, and emotionally our East represents age and our West youth. Geologically the Hudson was an antique before the Colorado made a mark for itself. Historically New York State helped in the national councils a couple of centuries before anyone even thought of Arizona. . . . And the parallel holds good between the two cañons; for, since that first view, I shall always think of the great, broad valley lying between the Berkshire ramparts and the Catskill cliff as the Grand Cañon of the East.

It fits the East so exactly. Instead of the Colorado gulf of splintered slopes, the abyss of painted splendors, you have a serene picture complete in three lines, subdued in tones of green and blue. The Colorado exalts with its rhapsody; the Hudson Valley breathes repose. Out West is violence of desire; here is quiet of attainment.

As we stood gazing over the river of civilization, its valley green with farms and touched here and there with spires, I seemed to feel the presence of the unseen city at the end of the river, as well as the companionship of the farmer in the field beneath. At my back rose the impressive forest. There were majestic distances, but the momentous quality of the scene was the settled beauty of the level land between the two wide walls. How striking when compared with that western seven-hued fantasy of isolation. . . . Those of us who have been bred to this may visit that gorgeous and incredible wild, may sigh a while for the reckless freedom of those western spaces. But we will return to the mellow richness of our East, the savor of which can be got nowhere better than from that Catskill cliff. . . .

I set out with him along the ledge that leads south from the hotel.

This ledge brought us to a projection from which one's eye shot across the country a hundred miles at a wink. The day was too clear for the best effects. They say that the area of impression one gets from that ledge is all of ten thousand square miles when there is no haze, and we had the benefit of it all. The day was what the farmers call a weather-breeder, but it must have been breeding somewhere else. There was no weather visible,—no clouds, no hazes. The hills were stripped of atmosphere. . . . An artist would have daubed his canvas with yellow and purples, I suppose; but for our dulled eyes there seemed but endless white, variable green, and an infinite supply of blue. So still, so clear the air that the steam from a train ten miles away on the other side of the Hudson not only displayed to us its lights and shadows, but we could see the reflection of its whiteness in the river. That is a statement of fact and not mere traveler's license. —T. Morris Longstreth, in "The Catskills."

Peace

Lovely word flying like a bird across
the narrow seas,
When winter is over and songs are
in the skies,
Peace, with the color of the dawn upon
the name of her,
A music to the ears, a wonder to
the eyes; . . .
Peace, so long awaited and hardly yet
believed in,
The answer of faith, enduring to the
end;
Tears are in our joy, because the
heavy night is gone from us
And morning brings the prisoner's
release,
How shall we sing her beauty and her
blessedness,
Saying at last to one another,
Peace? . . .

Not with folding of the hands,
Not with evening fallen wide
Over waste and weary lands,
Peace is come; but as a bride.
It is with trumpets of the dawn that
ring;
It is the sunrise that is challenging.

Lovely word, flying like a light across
the happy land,
When the buds break and all the
earth is changed,
Bringing back the sailor from his
watch upon the periled seas,
Re-joining shores long severed and
estranged,
Peace, like the spring, that makes the
torrent dance afresh
And burst the bough with sap of
beauty pent, . . .
Come to us mighty as a young and
glad deliverer
From wrong's old canker and out-
dated lease,
Then will we sing thee in thy triumph
and thy majesty,
Then from our throes shall be pre-
pared our peace.

—Laurence Binyon (from The Observer, London, Nov. 17, 1918).

Ghent and Liége

Ghent—Walked through the city. The buildings, streets, squares, all are picturesque. The houses, green, blue, pink, yellow, with richest ornaments still varying. Strange it is that so many and such strongly-contrasted colors should compose an undiscordant whole. Towers and spires overlook the lofty houses, and nothing is wanting of venerable antiquity at Ghent to give to the mind the same melancholy composure which cannot but be felt in passing through the streets of Bruges—nothing but the impression that no change is going on, except through the silent progress of time. There the very dresses of the women might have been the same for hundreds of years. Here, though the black cloak is prevalent, we see a mixture of all kinds, from the dress of the English or French belle to that of the poorest of our poor in a country town. . . .

Saturday, July 15th—The architecture is a mixture of Gothic and Grecian. Three orders of pillars, one above another, the Gothic part very rich. . . . Multitudes of swallows were wheeling round the roof, regardless of carts and hammers, or whatever noise was heard below, and the effect was indescribably interesting. The restless motions and plaintive call of these little creatures seemed to impart a stillness to every other object. . . .

Wednesday, July 19—Liége—My first entrance into the market place brought a shock of cheerful sensation. It was like the bursting into life of a Flemish picture. Such a profusion of fruit! such outspreading of flowers! and heaps of vegetables! and such variety in the attire of the women! A curious and abundant fountain, surrounded with large stone basins, served to wash and refresh the vegetables. Torrents of voices assailed us while we threaded our way among the fruit and fragrant flowers; bouquets were held out to us by half a score of sunburnt arms at once. The women laughed—we laughed, took one bouquet, and gave two sous, our all. . . . Left Liége about 9 o'clock—were recognized and greeted by many of the women at their stalls as we passed again through the market place. Ascended a very sharp hill, on the top of which stands the ruined convent of the Chartreuse, and there we left our carriages to look back upon the fine view of the city, spreading from the ridge of the crescent hill opposite to us (which is, however, somewhat unpleasingly scarified by new fortifications) and over the central plain of the vale, to the magnificent river which, split into many channels, flows at the foot of the eminence where we stood. . . . Still, as we proceed, we are reminded of England—the fields, even the cottages, and large farmhouses, are English-like; country undulating, and prospects extensive, yet continually some pretty spot detains the eye, groups of cottages, or single ones, green to the very door.—From "Dorothy Wordsworth's Journal" (A Tour on the Continent, 1820).

"Vanity of Victory"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"I CAN of mine own self do nothing," declared Christ Jesus with genuine spiritual humility, and again, "The Father that dwelleth in me, he doeth the works." At this holiday season, in the year of the winning of the war, it is more than ever essential to understand the nature of the Christ as expressed in these utterances. Man is effect, not cause. Because he understood perfectly that man is but the effect of the one producing Principle, Christ Jesus was able to unite true humility with true accomplishment. The real Christian or Christmas spirit is the spiritual realization that the Christ, or true manifestation of God, is and always has been present as the unerring effect of the infinite creator. Effect without cause would be powerless, indeed would not even be effect, for the two terms are absolutely interdependent. Now, as ever, the Christ is about the Father's business, doing exactly what divine intelligence requires to be done; as effect apart from cause, doing nothing, but as effect in accord with cause, expressing perfectly the great Doer of all things. God manifested, is all that could possibly win war or succeed in anything whatsoever.

Mrs. Eddy saw this clearly, when, after the Christian Scientists had built at a cost of about two million dollars the beautiful extension of The Mother Church in Boston, she wrote (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, p. 25): "I have faith in the givers and in the builders of this church edifice,—admiration for and faith in the grandeur and sublimity of this superb superstructure, wherein all vanity of victory disappears and the glory of divinity appears in all its promise." Here was an achievement of which those grateful givers who had received the benefit of Christian Science might justly, according to ordinary human thinking, be proud, and yet Mrs. Eddy turned thought thoroughly away from any "vanity of victory" to the "glory of divinity". Today, then, likewise, the human givers of all their energy for the winning of Armageddon need to pause and know that in the final analysis the glory belongs to God, the great Giver.

And why? The superstructure of democracy must rest on Principle or it is not in any sense real. Divine intelligence, as the only cause, is all that could ever insure the continuance of free, intelligent activity, of living in accordance with Principle, for the benefit of all humanity. Mere human effort can never do so. It is inevitable that divine intelligence with its activity should always win. Nothing can ever withstand the unfoldment of the true consciousness. But the glory belongs, after all, to the divine Mind, and not to any human being or nation of human beings who have turned more or less to this divine Mind. In one sense the spiritual man, being effect as we have seen, deserves no credit for being the image and likeness of God, for he could not be otherwise. How much less, therefore, is there room for mere self-congratulation on the part of any mortals, who at the best but counterfeit the spiritual idea. God is the positive force deserving all the credit. Though we recognize and appreciate every bit of consecrated human effort, every bit of relinquishment of human will before Principle, we must look finally to the true cause of true effect, and not to the counterfeit sense, no matter how much improved in belief. The great rejoicing is the quiet joy that divine intelligence always has known and caused, and always must know and cause, only infinite, vigorous, right activity.

All this applies equally in any case of recovery from seeming disease or other discord. The recovery comes about, not merely because human thought has turned to the Principle of health and harmony and to that extent disappeared before the manifestation of divine intelligence, but because the divine consciousness has ceaselessly gone on being conscious of perfect action. Instead of being an accomplishment of human turning, therefore, the demonstration or proof of Principle is wholly the result of the divine Mind irresistibly operating. Man's real reason for rejoicing is, therefore, that Principle is always Principle, and works with perfect surety, and not merely that he understands Principle. Let us always rejoice in perfect causation. In the words of Solomon, "Trust in the Lord with all thine heart; and lean not unto thine own understanding."

The belief that human or mortal thought has done something is wholly animal, a belief that matter has power. Absolutely, of course, there is no matter, all is the infinite creation of Spirit, and the only real success is the demonstration of spiritual consciousness, reducing to its original nothingness the supposition of animated matter. It is the supposition of animated matter, otherwise known as animal magnetism, that would consider so-called material effort as anything but the altogether hypothetical counterfeit of the one spiritual activity which always has gone on uninterfered with in the divine Mind. Mrs. Eddy tells us on pages 280 and 281 of "Miscellaneous Writings" that "The doors of animal magnetism open wide for the entrance of error, sometimes just at the moment when you are ready to enter on the fruition of your labors, and with laudable ambition are about to chant hymns of victory for triumphs." In order to enter on the full fruition of their labors in this year of rejoicing, nations and peoples need to know that the true fruition or result is not any mere material seeming but entirely the spiritual idea produced by divine Principle. Our "hymns of victory for triumphs" must always be the expression of the divine consciousness rather than animal exultation if they are to be worth while.

As we rejoice, whether at the so-called Christmas or New Year season, or day by day, unceasingly, the true reason for rejoicing is simply that God is good. God always has been good and always will be good. Whenever humanity catches a glimpse of this unvarying goodness, just so much of the Christ has appeared, nullifying just so much of seeming evil. God and His Christ, Principle and idea, true cause and true effect, is always present, no matter how much human hypotheses may seem to obscure the truth. To disappear before the glory of God manifested is the only function or possibility for the errors of mortal experience. Thus, while we know that old things are indeed passing away and that, humanly speaking, all things are become new, the real man is forever glad that divine Principle is governing its manifestation entirely separate from any human appearances. One proof of the ever-presence of the Christ is the constant replacement of "vanity of victory" with the "glory of divinity."

From "Cathal of the Woods"

'Mid the forest and the forest rocks,
'Mid the solitude where flowers are
lonesome
In their silent flocks,
Cathal dwelt alone, yet in community: . . .

Round him hollies laughed, the peat
and pine
Royally smelt together in those lands;
There the moss had little, good, moist
hands;
Aspen catkins bounced in dew and
shine;
Sweet fern heaved the soil
Now with horn or fetlock, now with
coil
Of the snake or neck-bend of the
swan:
Open windflowers shone,
All their bending flowers innumerably wide. . . .

—Michael Field.

Something Else to Do

You will see the pools and the standing water frozen through the winter, when the little running streams are bounding along between fringes of icy gems. Why is this? The streams have something else to do than stand still to be frozen up. Be you like them.—John Hall.

SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By

MARY BAKER EDDY

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"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., SATURDAY, DEC. 21, 1918

EDITORIALS

China and the Liquor Traffic

THE statement made by Rollin O. Everhart of the Anti-Saloon League, a few days ago, to the effect that brewers in the United States have already transferred much of their business to the Orient, presents a question demanding a wide publicity and immediate attention. Mr. Everhart believes there is a movement among brewers to secure the introduction into China of some sort of liquor license system, such as has been in vogue in the United States, and he went on to cite the testimony of one of the speakers at the recent World Prohibition Conference, in Columbus, Ohio, who there declared that the far interior of China was already being exploited by United States brewers, with capital made in the United States. A similar effort is, it appears, being made in Mexico, and Mr. Everhart declares that already one Anti-Saloon League representative is prepared to establish work in Mexico City, and that Mexican delegates at the conference at Columbus told of the stream of American liquor dealers migrating to Mexico, taking with them their stocks of American liquors.

The whole movement, of course, is neither original nor unexpected. Those familiar with the plans of the liquor interests in the United States have fully anticipated that some movement of this kind would be made. A similar project was put forward in Canada some six months ago. It was denounced in these columns at that time as being simply immoral, and no less than this can be said of the present effort. There can be little question that, when the facts are more fully known, an enlightened public opinion will demand that steps shall be taken to prevent any such traffic as that contemplated. For those acquainted with the history of China during the last hundred years, and the tremendous struggle she has gone through in order to rid herself of the national vice of opium smoking and eating, will realize the enormity of the present attempt to impose, upon a people valiantly striving to dig up the last roots of one national vice, another vice equally immoral and no less devastating in its effects.

Some understanding of this struggle against opium and what it has meant to China is indeed essential to a just appreciation of the present issue. Twenty years ago, there were many people, and many people who knew China well, who insisted that the opium evil had gone too far; that the day for reform was really past, and that little or nothing was to be expected from the Chinese themselves in the task of ridding the country of its indulgence. Nevertheless, the work of reform was even then being vigorously pushed forward, and the Society for the Suppression of the Opium Trade, which was founded in the United Kingdom half a century ago, was doing its utmost to undo the effects of the sorry policy carried out by the United Kingdom in the opium wars of the early part of last century. As a result of years of patient labor there came, about ten years ago, an agreement between Great Britain and China for the gradual reduction of the amount of opium imported into China from India, on the basis of a corresponding reduction in the manufacture of opium in China being effected. It was then, for the first time, perhaps, that the outside world began to realize that, far from clinging to the indulgence, China regarded it as an unmitigated evil, and was prepared to go to almost any lengths in order to be rid of it.

The Hague Conference on the opium traffic, which made its report in January, 1912, carried this realization a step further, until, at last the world became conscious that there was going on, in China, a great struggle for freedom from the dominance of a national vice such as found few parallels in history. From all over the world China received moral support in her great effort, and, within three months of the issue of the report of The Hague Conference, the government at Peking promulgated a new anti-opium law. It was nothing if not drastic. It was declared illegal to manufacture, deal in, or sell opium, for the purpose of trade. The planting of the poppy for the purpose of manufacturing opium, and the establishment of opium divans for doing public business, were punishable with imprisonment and fine, whilst anybody smoking or using opium, or any police officer failing to discharge his duty in regard to the enforcement of the act, was rendered liable to serious punishment. There were at that time many who were inclined to smile at this law. It was described as "a Chinese law," to be carried out in "a Chinese way," and on all sides doubts were expressed as to the sincerity of the intentions of the government at Peking. Those who knew China, however, trusted China, and China showed herself worthy of this trust. In spite of all the instability of domestic conditions, and all the intrigues with which the gradual evolution of republican ideas were surrounded, China showed herself to be utterly in earnest on this question of the opium traffic. In spite of many failures, she slowly but surely won her way to freedom. The importation of opium from India practically came to an end in 1913, and when, in that year, the government took over the stocks accumulated at Hong Kong and Shanghai, the trade in the drug was brought to a close. Some months ago, it is true, there was an attempt, due to intrigue, the inspiration and source of which it is not difficult to discover, to take advantage of the highly disturbed conditions in the country to reintroduce the traffic. One of the first acts, however, of the new administration, a few months ago, was to adopt measures effectually to eliminate all traces of the traffic in the Republic. The latest news from Peking tells of a Cabinet decision to destroy by fire, at a public function, 12,000 chests of opium, valued at $14,000,000.

Now it is right on the heels of this declaration of freedom that there comes the new effort to enslave the Chinese people. Such an effort, however, today has no chance of success. Since the time of the opium wars, in the early part of last century, a great change has come over the world in its outlook on this question, and the alleged purpose of American brewers stands out with such prominence as an outrage on public morality that its achievement is no longer possible. The United States cannot, of course, prevent the establishment in China, by Americans, of breweries and distilleries, or of any other kind of plant for the manufacture of liquor; that is a question which rests with the Chinese, and the Chinese are quite capable of looking after themselves in this respect. The export of liquor from the United States to China is, however, very much within the power of the United States Government to determine.

Once again it needs to be said, and to be said quite emphatically, that there is no burking this issue. There is no difference, in quality, between the liquor drinker and the opium smoker. But, even if there were all the difference in the world, it would not, in any degree, lessen the immorality of the people of the United States ridding themselves of an evil at the expense of their neighbors. What the United States has accomplished, and is accomplishing in the great struggle it is making for prohibition, is, to take only one aspect of the case, far too precious a thing to have the force of its message blunted, for the benefit of the liquor interests, by permitting them to export their prohibited goods to China. The brewers and liquor dealers of Canada and the United States may as well take warning, first as last, that public opinion will not tolerate any such outrage.

Industrial Cooperation

ONE factor which had much to do with winning the war was the splendid teamwork of the manufacturers and their employees. Although it required the setting aside of much self-interest, and many concessions had to be made by both employer and wage-earner, the great end sought justified, in most cases, the higher wages paid and the concessions made by the workmen. It was this cooperation that made possible, among the industries of the allied nations, an effectual response to the demands of the governments. Now that the war is over, there should be a way of preventing a renewal of strife between capital and labor. If the elimination of selfishness was the main thing necessary in the settlement of disputes during the war period, there is no reason why such questions as wages, hours, and overtime should not be disposed of without the hardships entailed by costly strikes or lockouts.

There is, no doubt, a much better understanding between employer and employee than there was before hostilities began. The great conflict brought men of all walks of life closer together. It also was the means of bringing about, in a considerable degree, a more equitable distribution of wealth. The wages of workmen were raised to a level never before reached, and men of means were obliged to contribute a great deal larger percentage of their income to the expenses of the government than ever before. There is less occasion for suspicion and antagonism between employers and employees than formerly, and it is reasonable to hope that some basis of agreement will be reached that will prevent labor troubles of every kind. The question is being earnestly studied, both in the United States and in Europe. Various plans have been drawn up whereby disputes may be arbitrated. One of the latest of these is a national industrial parliament for the building industry of England, to be composed of employers and employees in equal representation.

It has been roughly estimated that when the armistice was signed there were 8,000,000 war workers, of one kind and another, in the United States. At the same time there were more than 3,000,000 Americans under arms, abroad and in the United States training camps. Now, the problem of finding civilian employment for these millions of men and women is one of great importance. In the short period which has elapsed since the war was brought to a close, practically all available workers have found employment. More millions are yet to return to domestic occupations, and it is more than probable that all will find work to do, for the demand for labor, from all sources, is great. The question of finding employment is not so serious as that of remuneration. No one expects that wages will return to a pre-war basis, nor is it likely that those paid to munition workers will be equaled in civil occupations. There is a golden mean somewhere, and it can be found. It is also highly important that the same teamwork that characterized the war period shall continue in times of peace. With this assured, unprecedented prosperity for all is bound to follow.

The Study of World Politics

THE offer made recently by Major David Davies, M. P., and his sisters, of £20,000 to the University of Wales, for the purpose of founding a chair of international politics, is a welcome recognition of a long-felt need. As Major Davies remarks, in his letter to the president of the university, the plenipotentiaries at the Peace Conference can lay the foundations of a league of free peoples, but they cannot rear a temple of peace. "That," he says, "is the task of the coming generation, and for its achievement will be needed consecrated energy, good will, knowledge, and enlightened public opinion in all quarters." Such a contention is, of course, just enough. Those who have made even a most cursory study of history cannot fail to be struck by the fact that the majority of differences between nations, where they have not been occasioned by the primitive spirit of aggression, have been occasioned by ignorance of each other's viewpoint. The better peoples know each other, the more they understand of each other's just aims and aspirations, the more sympathetic they are likely to become, and the less probable are differences of opinion. The great need at the present moment is, indeed, that old problems should be confronted in a new spirit, that insular and vested prejudices should be removed, and that an understanding of toleration should be greatly developed.

As Major Davies says, "It is an immense task, and a myriad agencies will be required to discharge it." Not the least important of such agencies is that which Major Davies would inaugurate in the University of Wales. For centuries it has been the custom, in almost every country, to regard questions of foreign politics as being the exclusive preoccupation of the government. High mysteries of state were for highly trained officials, and a liberal understanding of foreign politics was never, until quite recently, at any rate, regarded as a necessary equipment of the ordinary man's education. The world, however, during the last few decades has been shutting up like a telescope, and every day that passes sees the barriers of space still further done away with. The need, therefore, for a fuller understanding of the world's affairs every day becomes more urgent.

It is particularly interesting that a start should be made in Wales to secure this fuller understanding. For Wales, during the last few years, has displayed a curious tendency toward a narrow nationalism in its education which has been greatly regretted by educationists everywhere. As pointed out in a recent official report, the comparatively late development of industrialism in the principality has hindered the growth of such working-class organizations as the cooperative movement, whilst university extension lectures and similar efforts have made no direct appeal to Welsh workers. The place of all these movements has been largely taken by the propaganda of the Independent Labor Party, which includes a widespread educational movement on rather crude lines. It confines its activities to the study of economics, industrial history, and the modern working-class movement, and is thus seen to be narrow in its concept, and based on the recognition of class distinction. Anything that will tend to counteract this narrowing outlook and to broaden the view is much to be desired. No doubt Major Davies' example will find followers in other quarters, and, as the wider idea thus promulgated filters down, it cannot fail to broaden the basis of education as a whole.

What Shall One Read Now?

IT IS not surprising news that magazine editors and book publishers in the United States, as undoubtedly in other countries, were unprepared for so sudden a termination of hostilities as the armistice brought about. Germany had so well succeeded in masking her weakness, up to the very moment when she was forced in most humiliating fashion to acknowledge it, that people whose business it was to observe every change in conditions on the enemy side were equally deceived as to the length of time she could and would hold out.

Within a week of the signing of the armistice able correspondents, at or near the front, and credited with being in intimate touch with everything going on behind the German lines, were striving to correct what they called a false impression in the United States as to Germany's failing strength. Within less than a week before the armistice was signed, certain persons returning from Europe to America permitted themselves to be quoted as saying that the German people were well supplied with all necessaries, that the German Army had been thoroughly reorganized and reequipped, and that, notwithstanding the collapse of Bulgaria, Turkey, and Austria, Germany was likely to hold out for an indefinite period.

Authors and magazine writers, as a rule, were as little suspicious as were those who purchased their manuscripts that the end was at hand. A few engaged in journalism were convinced that, to all practical purposes, the war had come to an end with the failure of the last drive on Paris, and that the Bulgarian-Turkish-Austrian débâcle had clinched German defeat. But the great majority of publicists, and of people in general, still held to the belief that there would be another winter of it, at least.

As a consequence, according to all accounts, a vast amount of war literature, in manuscript, finished or only partly written, in type, in electrotype, in printed sheets, in binderies, or in covers bright and new is left over, on hand, out of date, worthless. This statement, however, has reference mainly, if not altogether, to what is known as "timely" matter, work produced by the literary opportunist, manuscript, printed matter and books dependent for interest upon a war in progress, upon war events of the hour, upon war-time public sentiment.

There may be some losses because of the sudden diversion of thought from the battlefield to the field of peaceful effort, but, if author, writer, or publisher can afford to wait, much that they now seem to lose will be recovered. That which is really meritorious in the output of war literature will come back to market and find buyers. People like to read now, as well as ever, reprints from the Atlantic, Harpers, Godeys, the Ledger, and the Waverly, historical, controversial, discursive, or romantic, dealing with the Civil War. Nearly all of the better literature of the period is preserved. This is true of the South as well as of the North.

But it would not be true to say that either section, during the Civil War period, confined itself to the reading of war literature, or showed a preference for books dealing with the conflict in the abstract or the concrete. It was a time in which American literature, planted by Irving, Poe, Hawthorne, Emerson, and a few others, was coming to its first bloom. Lowell, Whittier, Bryant, Longfellow, Holmes, Thoreau, Holland, the Cary sisters, Buchanan Read, Louisa M. Alcott, Artemus Ward, and a score of others whose names are known to the multitude today were doing some of their best work without limitation. It was also a time when Carlyle, Dickens, Eliot, Reade, Trollope, Tennyson, Collins, and all the other "Victorians" were being read with quite as great avidity in the United States as in England, while the earliest translations of the works of Hugo and Dumas were sought and devoured by all classes of readers.

The consoling and encouraging thing, to present writers and future publishers, is this: that while the reaction against war literature, as such, may be expected to continue indefinitely, there will almost certainly be, within the next few years, a revival of taste for literature founded upon war episodes and incidents. How long this revival shall last will depend mainly upon the quality of the output. Writers of fiction and playwrights have been drawing upon the Civil War for a generation, and, usually, with marked success. Some of them have gone back to the American Revolution with profit to themselves as well as to publishers and theatrical managers. The writers of today will, no doubt, find, as time goes on and the vast amount of war material now available for literary use shall have been thorourghly sifted, that their observations and experiences during the period just closed, or closi...., will prove extremely valuable.

Great books, histories, essays, sketches, romances, and poems, inspired by the greatest of wars, and written from a distance that will improve the perspective, will be written, published and read; but neither writer nor reader will need to wait, for a publisher or an interesting volume, until that time. As there will always be inspiration and incentive for the imagination and the industry of the talented and trained writer, so will there always be a demand for his work. If he be, indeed, a master craftsman he will not write for any particular day, or season, or period.

Notes and Comments

WORKMEN are "painting out" the camouflage on the ships, and doing it as quickly as they can, but can they ever paint out the memory of that adopted word? There was a time, in all English-speaking countries, when it had become as frequent as its terrible predecessor, "obsession," and the temptation among magazine writers to use it has continued almost to the present day. But, to the credit of English-speaking people as a whole, who rose superior to it about six months ago, it can be said that, while now and then greatly tempted to revert to it, that regard for the feelings of others which is one of their predominant characteristics has led them to refrain. If only the memory of camouflage could be painted out as easily as can the great daubs on the ships, then there would be cause for rejoicing indeed. The thing to do is to remember how "obsession" finally faded away, and be hopeful.

THE United States and Norway have been prompted, simultaneously, it would seem, by the kindly and practical thought of presenting the people of France with millions of young trees to be planted in its devastated regions. Norway proposes to send young pines; the United States, from the abundance of growths in its immense forest reserves, can contribute young trees of every variety suitable to French soil, and those in control of national, state, and the private nurseries of the country will not have to be asked a second time to supply all the flower, fruit, and shrub seed that may be needed. By the way, almost any American would be glad to be represented by something growing on the battlefields of France, Belgium, Italy, Poland, or Serbia.

ONE might paraphrase the remark of the British general, when the youngsters of revolutionary Boston came to him to object to military interference with their coasting, and say of Germany, "Bolshevism is in the air, and the boys breathe it." The school children of Berlin, several hundred of them, with red flags and incendiary placards, are reported to have marched to the Reichstag and demanded the abolition of corporal punishment, and that, hereafter, the children shall participate in the management of the schools and the government. The chairman of the Reichstag executive committee, so it is said, "declared his sympathy with the children's demands." Truly what they seem to need just now in Germany is an application of W. S. Gilbert's panacea for foolishness:

On fire that glows
With heat intense
We turn the hose
Of common sense,
And out it goes
At small expense.

MILLIONS of pounds of wool are being sold at auction by the United States Government for civilian use. Four hundred buyers, from all parts of the Republic, have been in Boston, Massachusetts, to put in their bids. This is good news for the average man, who had been led to believe that practically all the wool stock had been exhausted. It leads to the inevitable question, though, "Who was responsible for the report that there was almost no wool in the country?"

THERE will be no race for the America's cup in 1919, simply because it is believed that there is not time enough, between the present date and the yachting season, to design and build a suitable defender. Sir Thomas Lipton is informed, however, that if his challenge is made to cover 1920, he can count upon an acceptance. It may be taken for granted that this will be entirely agreeable to the man who is always ready to back a Shamrock. Even if there shall be no race next year, the apparent probability that there would be one has made the close of the present year seem more peaceful on the water as well as on the land.

THAT many farmers in the United States have been making a living at a loss seems like a most anomalous assertion, until the explanation is received. When land is cropped, year after year, without any plant food being restored, it gradually becomes so impoverished that almost nothing will grow on it. This may go on for years and the farmer seem reasonably prosperous. In the end, though, the farmer has to move, as a matter of course, and one more is added to the list of run-down and abandoned farms. Most often these are tenant farms, as reports, official and otherwise, show. If the government, in providing for its soldiers, can cause a larger proportion of the farms of the country to be owned by those who work them, a momentous reform will have been set under way.

IN ORDER to make them conform to their wrist watches, which conform to the time recognized as official in France, the American soldiers occupying territory in the Rhine district of Germany are setting the clocks back. There is something strikingly suggestive in this, in that Germany, if she is going forward at all hereafter, must keep time and step with her neighbors. But, as a matter of fact, the clocks were set back for Germany by her militarists in August, 1914.